CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN. 1913—19.] FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 18[illegible] CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL And SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. VIII NO. 250 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
9th October	"MOREA"	10,890
16th "	"KHIVA" *	9,017
23rd "	"KARMALA"	8,983
30th "	"NALDERA"	15,825
2nd November	"NEURALIA" †	9,082
6th "	"SYRIA"	6,683
13th "	"KASHMIR"	8,841
20th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
27th "	"DONGOLA"	8,056
4th December	"NARKUNDA"	16,118
11th "	"MALWA"	10,883
18th "	"KALYAN"	8,987
25th "	"MANTUA"	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be No special train across France for some considerable time to come.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date		
15th Oct. ..	MALWA ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney,
25th Oct. ..	DILWARA..	Calls and Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
[illegible] Oct	Linga	Karachi via Kathlawar Ports
[illegible]	Bandra	Karachi & P Gulf
[illegible]	Taroba	East and South African
[illegible]	Lhasa	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Asian Maru	H. Kishikawa	3138	9th Oct.	20th Oct.
Yetorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi.	4141	28th Oct.	7th Nov
*Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita.	5846	28th Oct	1st Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Indus Maru	R. Yano	15th Oct	20th Oct
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	1st Nov.	10th Nov.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	5th Nov.	11th Nov.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,0[illegible],000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,52,78,120/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,67,19,880/-
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/-
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apoli Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bishops gate, Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 1 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	60,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
E. H. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 80,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,730,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $28,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 47, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkow	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £785,242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,484
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposits at 3 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchase and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
A. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon
Branches:—
Tsinanm, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 501.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017-8-0
Reserve Fund	15,69,358 4 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Kapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodations to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	80,00,000
PAID-UP ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
1, Mumbai Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar 289, Shaik Memon Street, Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apolli Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS accepted. Rates on application.
Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.
ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Bills for Collection accepted.
Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Further particulars from
KHOSLA & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Post Box 22.
'Phone 5305.
INDIAN CAPITAL.
INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY [illegible] GOODS DEPOT
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co. 253 [illegible]
Managing Partner:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgle.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS OF GOODS, SUIT CASES, CABIN TRUNKS, HOLDALLS, BELTS, ETC. ETC. ETC.
Ready made or Manufactured to order.
RELIABLE FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

HEAD OFFICE
6-1, Clive St., Calcutta
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
MARTIN [illegible] Co.
Managing Agents
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure Under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vas,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OFFICES
AND
GODOWNS
TO BE LET—TO BE LET
IN
GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Apply:
JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, readily convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).
Lahore

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000 Paid up Capital Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE.
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas.
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: *Agents*.
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..	Rs. 1,23,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ..	Rs. 23,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHIRUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.
CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Report [illegible] a bonus of 4 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed... Rs. 42,[illegible]
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Any nature [illegible] sent on application to Head Office or Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.
S. B. KHUMAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch,
89, Mellon Street, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A first class experienced ENGINEER for an up-country Spinning Mills, Ltd. Apply to Box No. 1230, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5483

WANTED.—A DOCTOR and COMPOUNDER for a Pilgrim ship. Apply sharp stating salary to Box No. 1267, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5666

RETOUCHER wanted immediately salary Rs. 70 or more to experienced hand. Apply D. NUSSERWANJEE PHOTOGRAPHER, 142, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 5612

WANTED.—A smart young EUROPEAN ENGINEER, well connected with ship repairing as canvasser. Liberal pay. A... P. F. BILLIMORIA & COY. Lawrence... Karachi. 5561

...mpetent ACCOUNTS ... a first class Hotel in Bom... mediately stating terms with ...monials to Box No. 1241. Advt. ...ombay Chronicle." 5562

WANTED URGENTLY—FIRST CLAS ENGINEER, expert experienced "Diesel Engine" for up-country Jin Press See DAULATRAM KUNDANMAL Dady Sheth Agaiari Street, Delat Building. 5452

WANTED—A smart experienced CORRESPONDENCE clerk for Business firm in Bombay. Graduate preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1259, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5623

WANTED—Competent DAY BOOK CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1231, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5497

WANTED—A competent LINEN-KEEPER, thoroughly conversant with keeping stock book of hotel linen. Only those who have actually worked in such capacity in hotels or hospitals need apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1262, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5625

SITUATION WANTED

INDIAN, DEMOBLISHED, of good physic and complexion, age 26. Has experience of Field Service over 2 years. Shall be glad to serve in any executive line in or out of India. Minimum salary outside India 250. Deserted c/o P.M. Nagpur. 5674

WANTED.

WANTED—OFFICE PREMISES—One large and three smaller rooms, for immediate or future occupation, somewhere in the Fort. Apply to DAVAR'S COLLEGE, No. 80, Esplanade Road. 5339

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Second-hand SODA WATER PLANT. State price capacity and make to Box No. 1265 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5651

WANTED—One SLUBBING, Two INTERS, One DRAWING, new or secondhand in good order. Brooks and Doxey's make not required other makers' accepted. For full particulars apply to Messrs. B. P. SONI & CO., Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 5575

WANTED—PURCHASERS of Behar Pure Wool Blankets, Extraordinary class 9 by 6 ft. Rs. 15; Special class 8½ft. by 6ft. Rs. 10; First 8ft. by 6ft. Rs. 7; Superior class 7½ft. by 5½ft. Rs. 6; Second class 7ft. by 5ft. Rs. 4-8; Medium class 7ft. by 4½ft. Rs. 3-8; Cuttings not available full-piece by V. P.:—Apply to—J. R. AGRAWAL & Co., Gaya. 5468

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Bechstein Boudoir GRAND PIANO, price Rs. 1,850. Apply Box No 1239, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5535

PETROL—At 2/8 from to day. Tele. 4528 CO-OPERATIVE MOTOR STORES West End Cinema, Corner Sandhurst Road. 5549

BUILDING LIME (slacked and unslacked) of Ahmednagar delivered any station, very moderate rates. Apply ABUBAKAR HAJI ESMAIL, 17-19, Kolsa Mohalla, Pydhoni. 5667

FOR SALE.—One second-hand eighty horse power national suction GAS ENGINE with anthracite Coal Producer Plant, condition practically new. Apply for price and particulars to MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & CO., 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 5670

FOR SALE.—Fine counts yarn as follows:—30s. warp, 40s. weft, 40s. warp, 60s. weft spun from American cotton, Egyptian yarn from 50s. to 110s. also 2/40s., 2/60s. and 2/80s., grey, bleached and mercerised. Apply for rates to Box No. 1260, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5613

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES may be obtained of FORD Touring cars and OVERLAND Model "4" cars at current rates with petrol facilities. Demonstrations by appointment with BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES Hughes Road. 549

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET for Studeos, well lightful and ventilated, BLOCKS, ROOMS & MOTOR GARRAGES in Forjett Terrace. See in Forjett Street near Grant Road Station, Tardeo Road. 5604

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO LADY DOCTORS.

WANTED.—An experienced LADY DOCTOR for palace work in a state in Upper India. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 according to qualifications, with free board and residence. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 1268, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5668

NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT showing the names of candidates for the Poona City Non-Mohamedan Urban Constituency, who have been validly nominated, and symbol allotted to each candidate, under Regulation 5, Clause (1), Part III, of the Electoral Regulations.

Serial No.	Name of the candidate.	Symbol allotted to candidate.
1.	Apte, Laxman Janardan	Horse
2.	Gupte, Vasudeo Rajaram	Tiger.
3.	Khopkar, Vinayak Narayan	Elephant.
4.	Manurkar, Sidharam Anna	Sword.
5.	Shinde, Vithal Ramji	Flag.
6.	Sule, Raghunath Shripat	Cart.

5597

NOTICE.

THE names of candidates nominated for the Nasik District Non-Mahomedan Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council, are hereby published as required by Regulations Part III 5 (1) of the Bombay Electoral Regulations.

Serial No.	Name of candidate.	Symbol allotted.
1.	Hiraman Narayan Shindore	Horse
2.	Dattatreya Sitaram Oka	Tiger.
3.	Ramchandra Ganesh Pradhan	Elephant.
4.	Pandharinath Vinayak Sathe	Sword.
5.	Kirtirao Bhimrao Nimbalkar	Flag.
6.	Vithal Sakharam Gadhawe	Cart.
7.	Shankarrao Vithalrao Kadam Katarnikar	Hand.

(Sd.) C. H. BRISTOW,
Returning Officer.
Ag. Collector of Nasik.
Nasik, 16th October, 1920. 5599

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that the candidates mentioned below have been validly nominated for election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars' (Landholders') Constituency of the Northern Division; and that their names will appear in the voting paper for the said Constituency in the following order. (Bombay Electoral Regulations, Part III 5 (1).

Serial No.	Name of the Candidate.
1.	Sardar Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jehangirji Vakil
2.	Sardar Naharsinghji Ishwarsinghji
3.	Sardar Bhasaheb alias Dulabava Raisinghji

J. GHOSAL,
Commissioner, N. D.
Ahmedabad, Shahi Bagh,
13th October, 1920. 5565

TO COTTON MILL OWNERS AND AGENTS.

A firm of high standing and best References (at Amritsar and Lahore) importing Piece-Goods and Yarns from Overseas is desirous of entering into Business relations with Cotton Goods manufacturers or Mill Agents as Agents or Principal Buyers. Sole Agencies for Northern India also undertaken. Large sales guaranteed. Please correspond with S. M. C., c/o "The Bombay Chronicle." 5295

NOTICE.

THE following are the accepted candidates for the Non-Mahomedan Constituency of the Kaira District for the Bombay Legislative Council, the elections for which are to be held on the 16th November, 1920.

Name of the candidate.	Place of residence.	Colour assigned to the candidate
(1) Mr. Jesangbhai Bhaibabhai Patel.	Sarsa Taluka Anand	Black.
(2) R. S. Dadubhai Purshottamdas Desai.	Nadiad.	White.
(3) Mr. Girdhardas Mangaldas Desai.	Nadiad.	Yellow.

N. J. WADIA,
Collector of Kaira.
Kaira, 13th October, 1920. 5569

NOTICE.

AS required by Regulation 5 (1) Part III of the Bombay Electoral Regulations, it is hereby published for the information of the public that Messrs. Nasarwanji Nowroji Anklesaria of Ankleshwar and Antoldas Hargovandas of Broach have been validly nominated as candidate for the Broach District Non-Mahomedan Rural constituency for the Bombay Provincial Council and that the following colour has been allotted to each.

Name of candidate	Colour allotted.
Mr. Nasarwanji Nowroji Anklesaria	Green
Mr. Antoldas Hargovandas	White

(Sd.) H. L. FOX,
Returning Officer
and Collector of Broach.
5567

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that the following candidates have been validly nominated for election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Mahomedan Rural Constituency of the Northern Division and they have been allotted the symbols mentioned against their names. (Bombay Electoral Regulations, Part III, 5 (1).)

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Symbol allotted.
1.	Mr. Abdulla Avjal Godad	Flag.
2.	Sultanalli Salemanjee Goolamhusen	Scale.
3.	Mr. Ismailji Abdulhussen Shaherwala	Horse.
4.	Mr. Abdulrehman Ibrahim Fitwalla	Sword.
5.	Mr. Amedulla Hazaratmian Peerzada	Elephant.
6.	Sardar Naharsinghji Ishwarsinghji	Cart.
7.	Nawabzada Nasrullakhan Nawabsidi Ibrahimkhan	Bicycle.
8.	Mr. Mahomed Araff Mulla	Umbrella.
9.	Sardar Bhasaheb alias Dulabava Raisingji	Tree.
10.	Mr. Azam Kasam Murad	Hand.

J. GHOSAL,
Commissioner, N. D.
Ahmedabad, Shahi Bagh,
13th October, 1920. 5566

NOTICE.

WANTED—a First Class HEALTH OFFICER for the Surat City Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 300—20—500 plus Rs. 30 as conveyance allewance. Only those who possess a British Diploma in Public Health need apply. The appointment will, in the first instance, be made on probation for a period of six months, and if he is confirmed he will have to bind himself by an agreement to serve this Municipality at least for a period of two years from the date of his confirmation. No private practice will be allowed while in service. Applicants should state their age, caste, qualifications, previous experience, if any, and whether they know Gujerati language or not. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th November, 1920.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Surat City Municipality.
Surat Municipal Office,
Dated 15th October, 1920. 5615

BUILDING SITES POONA.

KOREGAON ROAD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

THE undersigned will sell by Auction plots 31 to 38 and 45 to 67 from the Poona Suburban Development area on the Koregaon Road at the Collector's Kacheri, Poona, at 12 noon on MONDAY, November 8th. Each plot measures about 1¼ acres, and will be sold to the highest bidder as a building site, subject to an annual assessment of 6 pies per square yard for 50 years, at the end of which period the assessment will be subject to revision. Only one bungalow will be allowed on each site and all building plans will have to receive the Collector's approval. The area is about to be included in the Poona Suburban Municipality & fine roads are already being constructed and arrangements for water supply will be made as soon as possible.

A plan of the whole lay-out of the area can be obtained on application to the Collector's Office.

Government reserve the right to refuse the highest or any bid.

For any further information, application may be made to the Collector.

W. F. HUDSON,
Collector of Poona. 5572

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that the following candidates have been validly nominated for election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency, Panch Mahals, and that they have been allotted the symbols mentioned against their names.

(Bombay Electoral Regulations Part III 5(1)

No.	Name of Candidate.	Symbol allotted.
1.	Mr. Merwanji Hirjibhai Kothawala	Flag.
2.	Sardar Bamanji Ardesar Dalal.	Elephant.
3.	Mr. Rammohanrai Jaswantrai Desai.	Tiger.
4.	Mr. Manvantrai Jadurai Desai.	Sword.
5.	Mr. Bhaurai Ranchhodrai Desai.	Bicycle.
6.	Mr. Dinshaji Bamanji Dalal.	Horse.

C. A. BEYTS,
Returning Officer, and Collector, Panch Mahals.
Godhra, 14th October, 1920. 5617

NOTICE.

THE following candidates have been validly nominated in the constituencies below noted and their names are hereby published together with the other particulars prescribed in Part III Regulation 5(1) of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Regulations and the Bombay Electoral Regulations:—

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
(1). BOMBAY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Non-Mahommedan Rural Constituency.
The names of the candidates will appear in the voting paper in the following order:—
1. The Hon'ble Mr. B. S. Kamat, B.A.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Upasani, B.A., LL.B.
3. Mr. Hari Keshao Patwardhan, B.A., LL.B.
4. Mr. Keshav Ganesh Bagde, B.A., LL.B.
(2). BOMBAY CENTRAL DIVISION.
MAHOMEDAN RURAL CONSTITUENCY.
The names of the candidates will appear in the voting paper in the following order:—
1. The Hon'ble Sardar Gulam Jilani Bijlikhan of Wai.
2. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadu Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer.
3. Mr. Manwar Khan Kayam Khan.
BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
(1). DECCAN SARDARS and INAMDAR CONSTITUENCY.
The names of the candidates will appear in the voting paper in the following order.—
1. Sardar Vishnu Narayan Mutalik, B.A.
2. The Hon'ble Sardar Shriniwas Cupuswamy Mudliar.
(2). POONA AND SHOLAPUR CITIES MAHOMEDAN URBAN CONSTITUENCY.
The names of the candidates and the colour allotted to each candidate are as follows:—
1. Mr. Faridoddin Ghadubhai Elim, B.A. Black.
2. Khan Saheb Haji Hazrat Khan Mohidinkhan White.
3. Mr. Munshi Abdul Kadir Bux Kazi. Yellow.
4. Mr. Abdul Kadir Khan Abdul Aziz Khan, M.A., LL.B. Red.
5. Mr. Haji Moosa Haji Oosman Green.

NOTE—Mr. Mahomed Salahuddin was also validly nominated as a candidate but he withdrew his candidature on the 13th October.

J. PRATT,
Commissioner, C.D. and Returning Officer
Poona, 14th October, 1920. 5616

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the following which are available for sale at the Boards Surplus Store Depot, No. 2-B, Hide Shed, Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

Aluminium in ingot, pure, 10,000 pounds.
Parsons alloy, in ingot, 250 cwts.
Plastic metal, 700 pounds.
Plates, steel, bullet proof 6 ft. x 3 ft. x 3/16" 100 plates.
Tin sheets 15" x 11" x 20 Gauge, 4,000 No.
Tin sheets 17" x 25" x DXXX, 100,000 No.
Tin sheets 14" x 20" x IXX, 100,000 No.
Tin sheets 30" x 25" x IXX, 45,000 No.
Tin sheets 28" x 20" x IX, 72,000 No.
Tin sheets 15" x 11" x SDX, 45,000 No.
Wire, brass, ordinary, hard, 7 Gauge, 4,000 pounds.
Wire, brass, ordinary, hard, 8 Gauge, 4,000 pounds.
Wire, brass, ordinary, hard, 9 Gauge, 4,300 pounds.
Wire, brass, ordinary, hard, 10 Gauge, 5,500 pounds.
Wire, brass, ordinary, hard, 11 Gauge, 500 pounds.
Wire, brass, ordinary, hard, 15 Gauge, 400 pounds.
Wire, brass, ordinary, hard, 25 Gauge, 2,000 pounds.
Wire, copper, ordinary, hard, 7 Gauge, 800 pounds.
Wire, copper, ordinary, hard, 11 Gauge, 12,000 pounds.
Wire, copper, ordinary, soft, 7 Gauge, 570 pounds.
Wire, iron ordinary, galvanised, 11 Gauge, 3,500 pounds.
Wire, iron ordinary, galvanised, 14 Gauge, 5,000 pounds.

All the material is new.

Offers will be received by the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to Friday, the 5th November, 1920.

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
Calcutta, the 12th October, 1920. 5644

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CHIEF AGENTS for each province pay Rs. 300 to 500 with liberal commissions, etc.
SUB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs. 100 to 200 with handsome commissions, etc.
TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs. 100 with travelling expences, etc. To sell soaps.
Only able men should apply in English for terms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED.
Kapadwanj, Gujrat (India). 5481

WANTED.

A CHIEF OFFICER for the Nadiad City Municipality, Kaira District, pay Rs. 200—50/2—250, plus Conveyance allowance. The appointment shall be on probation for one year. Candidates must apply stating their age, qualifications and past experience to the CHAIRMAN, Managing Committee, Nadiad City Municipality, before the 30th instant. 5573

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—Well qualified FAST TYPISTS and FILING CLERKS with good handwriting. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating terms to Box No. 1263, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5626

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held on TUESDAY, the 26th October, 1920, at 6-45 p.m. in the Pavilion.

M. INNES KER,
J. SHEEPSHANKS,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries,
Bombay Gymkhana.
5619

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—SANITARY INSPECTORS for employment in the Aden Settlement on a salary of Rs. 150-10-200 with free quarters and water.

Candidates, who have passed the Bombay Sanitary Surveyors' Examination and have experience need only apply to the SANITARY COMMISSIONER, Poona.
Poona, 16th October, 1920. 5656

NOTICE.

WANTED for employment as CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER of the Kutch State an M.D (London or Edinburgh) of at least five years' standing. Details settled by correspondence or interview. Apply with papers to

THE DIVAN OF KUTCH, BHUJ.

NOTICE.

I hereby request the public not to deal with one share of "The Fazalbhai Mills Ltd.," No. 2858 as the cheque paid in return by Ratanlal Bapulal certified broker of the By Stock Exchange Ltd. has been dishonoured. 5662

NOTICE.

UNDER regulation 3(2) Part III for the Bombay Legislative Council it is hereby notified that Mr. Girdhardas Mangaldas Desai one of the three validly nominated candidates for the Non-Mahomedan rural constituency of the Kaira District for the Bombay Legislative Council has withdrawn his candidature.

(Sd.) N. J. WADIA,
Collector of Kaira.
Kaira, 16th October, 1920. 6553

NOTICE.

THE PIONEER CLAY AND INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LTD.
ALLOTMENT NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors of the above Company at their meeting held at the Registered Office at Khannapur, on the 11th September, 1920, have made the allotment of shares to the Applicants and have fixed the date of payment of the allotment money on or before the 31st October, 1920. Applicants for shares are hereby requested to take this as notice of Allotment. Separate allotment letters have been posted to the applicants at their registered address, but as the postal deliveries are irregular owing to postal strike in Bombay, all applicants are hereby informed that the publication of this notice shall be deemed as notice of allotment.

By order
M. V. SHASHITAL,
Secretary.
14th October, 1920. 5654

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information, under Bombay Electoral Regulations Part III 5 (1), that the undermentioned candidates, have been validly nominated for the Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency for the Bijapur District and that the following are the colours allotted for their ballot boxes:—

1. Mr. Sangappa Amingauda Sardesai Rakkasgi of Bijapur, Black.
2. Rao Saheb Phakirappa Gurubasappa Halkatti of Bijapur, White.
3. Mr. Irappa Basappa of Bableshwar, Taluka Bijapur, Yellow.

C. G. HENDERSON,
Collector and Returning Officer for Non-Mahomedan Constituency.
Bijapur, dated 13th October, 1920. 6561

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for 15 posts of Medical Assistants in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality. The starting pay is Rs. 100 10 War Allowance rising by conditional quinquennial increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 225.

The applicants should have passed either the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's or the L.C.P.S. Examination and they must be registered. The applicants should be under 35 years of age.

Applications on forms to be obtained from the Office of the Executive Health Officer, accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials should reach the Undersigned before 1st November 1920.

(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th October, 1920. 5650

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON-MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5650

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED AT ONCE for service in Bombay capable accounts and general Clerks. Salary 75 to 130 according to qualifications. Apply in person at the office of the Agent for the CIVIL ADMINISTRATION of MESOPOTAMIA, New Customs House. 5665

NOTICE.

WANTED.—PURCHASERS of fodder grass, which is abundant in the jungles of this Chiefship. Should report themselves to the Forest Officer, Kushalgarh Rajputana (via Udaigarh Stn. B. B. & C. I Ry.) in whose office all information concerning the grass and the conditions of its sale, etc., can be had.

KAMDAR,
5669 Kamdar of Kushalgarh.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney given to Mr Valabji Jaikishendass Trivedi has been CANCELLED from the 1st inst. We are not responsible for any business transacted with him on our behalf.

NAVAGIRE & CO.,
Engineers,
6th Kumbharwada Lane,
5552 Bombay 4.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

NON-MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY KOLABA DISTRICT.

Part III, Regulation 5 (1) of the Bombay Electoral Regulations.

Serial No.	Name of Candidate	Colour allotted to each Candidate.
	NON-MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY KOLABA DISTRICT.	
1.	Mr. Gopal Chimnaji Bhate.	Red.
2.	Mr. Ramdas Narayan Patil.	Yellow.
3.	Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Bomanji.	Green.

R. G. GORDON,
Collector Kolaba.
5655

NOTICE.

THE following candidates have been validly nominated for the seat of the Thana District Non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council, other than the one reserved for Mahrattas and the symbols allotted to them for the purpose of elections to be held on the 16th November, 1920, have been specified against them respectively:—

Name of candidate.	Symbol allotted to him.
1. Mr. Moreshwar Vishvanath Pradhan of Santa Cruz.	Horse.
2. Rao Bahadur Appaji Ganesh Dandekar, C.I.E. of Palghar.	Tiger.
3. Mr. Girjashankar Bhagwanji Trivedi of Bandra	Elephant.
4. Govind Balvant Pradhan of Thana	Sword.
5. Mr. Sadashiv Ramchandra Gokhale of Bandra	Flag.
6. Mr. Pirozshah Jamsetji Vakil of Ghatkopar	Cart.

C. S. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Thana.
Thana, 13th October, 1920. 5660

JAMNAGAR DWARKA RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following works in connection with the laying and linking 34 miles of Jamnagar Dwarka Extension Metre Guage with 50 lbs. Rails on wooden sleepers and Dog spikes. The sleepers are adzed and one side holes bored.

(1) Laying and linking one mile including loading material in Depot and unloading at Rail-Head and rough packing, straightening suitable for train to run 10 miles per hour.
(2) Rate for thorough packing, straightening and boxing of Permanent Way after linking is finished to make the Road suitable for a speed of 15 to 20 miles an hour.
(3) Rates for supply of different kind of labour for the above to be carried on departmentally if necessary.
(4) Tenders in Sealed covers superscribed "Tender for laying and linking Jamnagar Dwarka Extension" should reach this office by 8th November 1920 accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 as earnest money.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or tenders nor to assign any reason for their acceptance or rejection.

R. PESTONJI,
for Engineer-in-Chief.
J. D. Ry. Cons.
Jamnagar 14th October, 1920. 5639

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from ATMARAM SOKAJI MANKER. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 5,513 square yards or thereabouts with tenements thereon situate, lying and being on the Khar Road, Bandra, in the Salsette Taluka, Sub-District Bandra, Zilla Thana, and registered in the Collector of Land Revenue Thana District under Revenue Survey No. 361 Pot No. 1 and bounded on the North by the property of J. N. Tata's estate on the East by the property of S. C. Vatchaghandhy, on the South by property of Dhakulbhai Pandurang Ambre and on the West by the Ghodbunder Road otherwise known as Khar Road.

Dated 16th day of October, 1920.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.
Bombay, 16th October, 1920. 5643

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FATMABAI JIWAJI, widow of Seth Jafferji Adamji Karachiwalla, of Bombay, Borah Mohomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, NANJI KALIDAS MEHTA, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easemen or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those several pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon with all the trees, wells, fences, etc., situate at Saja Panda and Santa Cruz, Kasba Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring three thousand two hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts, being Survey No. 41, Pot No. 5, area 544 square yards, Revenue one rupee, Survey No. 61, Pot No. 11, area 1,376½ square yards, Revenue three rupees, Survey No. 61, Pot No. 10, area 391 square yards, Revenue twelve annas, Survey No. 61, Tarni No. 2, area 952½ square yards, Revenue four annas, and bounded on the East and North by private passage, on the South by the property of Karimbhai Lalbhai and of Trebally Kassumji and on the West by Ghod Bunder Road.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1920.

VASANT G. MULGAOKAR,
for Dharamsi and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5641

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TRIBHOWANDAS KALIANDAS GAJJAR, a widower .....Deceased.

KRISHANLAL TRIBHOWANDAS GAJJAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Readymoney Building, Apollo Pier, without the Fort of Bombay, the only son of the deceased...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eleventh day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar,

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 11th day of October, 1920.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

5673

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAGANLAL HAKAKSHA, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a widower. Merchant, residing at 1st Parsiwada, Gir-Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ...Deceased.

ISWARLAL MAGANLAL, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant residing at 1st Parsiwada, Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirtieth day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of September, 1920.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

5675

TRY OUR WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

BASUDEVA CUP.

A Wonder:—The artist has pictured scientifically the scene of Basudeva crossing the river Jumna; with the God Krishna in his arm, the river swelling to touch Krishna's feet retiring afterwards immediately. You may pour water in the Basudeva Cup, and it will not go out, but no sooner it reaches the feet of Krishna, whole of it escapes out.

No hole, No bore Visible. Price Rs. 1-8 per cup.

Postage extra. Can be had from:—

THE BRIJMONDOL TRADING CO.
MUTTRA.

5645

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Sale of old iron scrap, iron plates and tanks, angle iron, Manilla ropes coir ropes, wooden cases, old drums, barrels, jars, old clothes, blankets, fifebelts, electric wire and fans, old canvas, steel iron ropes, ship's fittings, several boats in fair conditions, cordage, and other ship chandlery stores, old brass, copper, lead, zinc, old furniture crockery, clothes and linens, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 25th October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Government dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

Sale will be subject to the approval of

…BAY.

…TORY, COLABA

…Bombay, 17th Oct. 1920.

…taken at 6 a.m. 12 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

…rrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.866 Inche
…re of Air	82 1 Deg.
…h Thermometer	77.3 ,,
…Point	75.5 ,,
…lative humidity of Air	0.807 ,,
…tent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	1.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1 ,,
minimum do.	79.4 ,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NW NNW.
Movement of Wind	138 ,,
Fall of Rain	,, ,,
Total fall during month	,, ,,
Do. do. year	,, ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th	,, ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill.	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER: Depth on Sill.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.		Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	19	m 1 31	25 6		19	m 8 39	29 5
		e 2 39a	3 7			e 9 22a	18 4
Wed.	20	m 4 23	25 0		20	m 11 13	21 16
		e 4 37a	22 3			e 10 24a	19 2
Thu.	21	m 5 38	24 9		21	e 0 48a	20 6
		e 5 53a	22 4				
Fri.	22	m 6 53	24 11		22	m 0 0	23 1
		e 7 14a	22 11			e 1 42a	19 8
Sat.	23	m 8 7	25 4		23	m 1 20	19 10
		e 8 23	24 11			e 2 20a	19 8
Sun.	24	m 9 31	26 10		24	m 2 16	19 3
		e 9 13a	26 1			e 7 56a	17 8
Mon.	25	m 10 48	26 2		25	m 3 47	20 2
		e 10 36a	24 8			e 9 [illegible]	[illegible] 1

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th October, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Hissar. Humidity is in defect in the west Punjab. Night temperature is above the average in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the west of the division. Day temperature is in slight excess; night temperature is above the average except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind, but is in defect in south Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal at Jacobabad; night temperature is in defect at Jodhpur, but is in excess at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except in the south of Gujarat and of Kathiawar where light to moderate cloud is present. Humidity has decreased and is now below normal except at coast stations. Day temperature is in slight defect along the Kathiawar coast; night temperature is in excess at Indore and Surat, but is in defect at Deesa and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Raipur and Jubbulpore. Humidity is below normal in the eastern half of the reporting area. Day tem-

…CIAL.

…BLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

…occurred …where wea… …rature is high …the Central Pro… …e United Provinces. …settled in the northern …ia.

…al rainfall is likely in the … Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. …Telegraphic Summary for the 17th …er 1920.

The western disturbance has caused a few dust-storms and light rain in the west of the United Provinces. Rainfall has been local in Lower Burma, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, the west of the United Provinces, Kashmir, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein two inches; Yamethin one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY THE 18th OCT. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hr.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Depar. from av.
FERMAN GULF—						
Bandar—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jask	98	70.4	94	—	—	—0.08
Muskat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95	67.8	42	0 20		—2.53
Rawalpindi	88	57.4	47	12 51		—2.64
Lahore	91	71.3	67	7.32		—7.54
Hissar	95	67.3	52	4.49		—6.74
Ambala	93	63.	62	12 33		—11 80
Delhi	91	71.8	47	30.90		—7.35
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95	75.1	46	29.91		—8.08
Mainpuri	95	70.5	61	20.11		—3.80
Jhansi	93	68.9	40	18.00		—14.80
Cawnpore	95	72.3	62	20.06		—11 80
Allahabad	95	68.7	66	33.01		—9.31
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	93	61.2	44	1.45		—2.74
Karachi	86	70.2	69	0.58		—5.34
Ajmer	91	61.4	46	29.46		+2.61
Jodpur	94	66.2	43	33.43		+2.19
Kotah	93	73.6	31	21.15		—3.33
Mount Abu	78	64.0	25	33.44		—33.62
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87	66.2	69	10.48		—3.16
Dwarka	85	76.8	80	10.06		—3.60
Veraval	84	67.2	78	19 28		+1.94
Rajkot	91	67.2	46	13.28		—6 06
Bhavnagar Para	86	72.0	44	20.44		+2 19
Surat	91	75.5	61	27.14		+2.56
Ahmedabad	97	70 9	33	19.16		—9 21
Deesa	98	61 8	42	13.69		—9.94
Neemuch	93	64.9	22	27.56		+0.96
Indore	92	66.7	47	34.00		+3.78
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jabalpore	92	68.9	68	30.74		—19.99
Seoni	92	69.4	69	34.42		—7.22
Hoshangabad	95	67.4	72	31.75		—13.75
Khandwa	96	72.0	54	22.81		—4.61
Akola	101	76.0	42	10.47		—16.24
Amraoti	98	76.4	48	13.76		—16.26
Nagpur	97	67.9	45	27.84		—17.06
Chanda	97	68.0	57	32.32		—19.49
Raipur	95	67.8	49	33.90		—11 24
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88	79.9	67	29.73		— 99.46
Ratnagiri	86	77.9	79	57.56		—18.62
Marmagoa	84	78.2	89	74.73		—18.64
Karwar	86	77.2	91	80.06		—23.40
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93	75.0	72	—	9.19	—10.86
Ahmednagar	92	70.2	66	0.16	9.2	—9.47
Poona	87	65.7	90	0.08	23 40	+0 57
Sholapur	94	72.0	61	—	13.37	—11 99
Miraj	91	73.1	75	0.48	18 24	—8 24
Belgaum	86	69.2	71	—	39.19	—2 69
Aurangabad	93	73.0	54	—	7.77	—10 54
Hyderabad (Sind)	99	76 2	52	—	22.61	—12 63
Shirabad	94	68.2	60	—	15.80	—10.89
MALABAR & CANARA—						
Mangalore	86	76.8	84	—	111.15	—1.89
Calicut	86	74.9	91	—	132.73	+28 58
Cochin	84	76.6	86	—	106.46	+25.06
Colombo	86	75.1	83	—	27.73	+0.11
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93	76 2	71	—	21.37	—5 74
Bellary	96	70.5	64	—	14 99	+1.58
Cuddapha	95	72 2	62	—	18.45	—2.46
Madras	95	76 5	75	—	6.70	—14.28
Kasaragode	90	75.8	86	—	18.37	—
Coimbatore	93	71.3	71	—	6 49	—5.00
Trichinopoly	95	75.4	71	—	17.67	+2.91
Negapatam	90	77.4	76	—	14 96	—9.09

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

For forward business for Southerns nothing was reported in the Marwari Bazar. The nominal quotation was Rs. 410.

At Colaba nothing was done in Southerns. The rate was Rs. 410/12 nominal.

In sympathy with continued lower advices from America and Liverpool our market for ready cotton closed with a quieter feeling on Saturday, and about 600 bales only are reported to have been sold.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	
M.G. Bengal	—	215	215	190	
M.G. Sind-Punjab	—	215	215	190	
M.G. Comra No. 3	250	285	240	—	
Central P. No. 1	400	375	320	—	
Do. No. 2	360	335	280	—	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th Oct. 1920.

Cotton	4,274	Bales
Wheat	4,760	Qrs.
Linseed	3,076	,,
Rape, etc.	491	,,
Gingellyseed	748	,,
Poppyseed	35	,,
Groundnuts	2,914	,,
Castorseed	2,571	,,
Rice	14,573	,,
Myrabollams	160	,,
Cottonseed	2,760	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	,,
Gram	700	,,
Jowar	201	,,
Masur	Nil	,,
Barley	700	,,
Bajree	2,204	,,
Coal	2,934	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 18th 1920. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 6	1/4
Bank Demand	1 6	5/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1 7	1/2
Fcs. Demand		386
American Dollars		383
Hongkong		268
Shanghai		364
Japan		192½
Singapore		164

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES:

Oct. 18th 1920

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Davis	No. 16	1 0 0
Sassoon	No. 10½	0 15 0
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	1 0 0
Japan	No. 42	0 12 0
Do.	No. 42/2	1 2 0
Do.	No. 20	1 2 0

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations

Oct. 18th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	2/6	22 0 0
Do.	1/	22 0 0
Do.	1½	22 0 0
Do.	1½	22 0 0
Do.	1/	27 0 0
Do.	1/	27 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Oct. 18th 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper.	2/6	22 0 0
Do.	1	22 0 0
Do.	1½	22 0 0
Do.	1/2	22 0 0
Do.	2/6	22 0 0
Do.	2	22 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		22 0 0
Panchadhatu Old		27 0 0
Copper English-Bolts		22 0 0
Brass-Bars		22 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazar Rates.

Bombay, Oct. 18th 1920. 6 p. m.

Rail	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	0 0 0	3 14 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	0 0 0	0 0 0
,, Karachi Bazda	0 0 0	0 12 0
Linseed, Brown Kalki	12 2 0	13 14 0
,, Cawnpore	14 2 0	15 14 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	17 14 0	18 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	0 12 0	0 0 0
,, Thin	0 0 0	0 0 0
,, reshed. White 60-70	0 0 0	15 4 0
,, Gajar 70-80	0 0 0	16 12 0
,, Gajar 80-90	0 0 0	18 4 0
,, Black	0 0 0	16 0 0
Poppyseed, White	0 0 0	17 8 0
Broomcorn	0 0 0	17 8 0
Mowraseed	0 0 0	0 0 0
Safflay	0 0 0	0 0 0
Castorseed	0 0 0	10 12 0
Cottonseeds	0 0 0	0 12 0

Forward.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	0 12 0
Linseed May	16 0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Oct. 18.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 27/12.
Bar Silver ready Re. 114.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/6¼.
D. D. on London 1/6-9/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/7⅛.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 190.
60 D/st D. P. Re. 175.
American Cross Rate Dol. 3.46¼.
Paris Cross rate Frs. 53.40.
London Silver spot D. 53.
London Silver forward D. 52/12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 77.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 55.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 65.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 15th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	50
,, ,, Imports	—
Mid. American Spot	16.67
Egyptian F. G. T. Sakel	45.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan. 19.47; Mar. 19.35; May 19.33; Jun. 19.16; Mar. 19.00
New Orleans 10 a.m.	—

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 15th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's prices.
Oct.	14.42
Nov.	14.16
Dec.	14.16
Jan.	14.17
Feb.	—
Mar.	13.96
April	—
May	13.73
June	—
July	13.50
Aug.	—
Sept.	—

Prices taken at 10-15 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES:

Liverpool, Oct. 15th

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	14.51
Nov.	14.24
Dec.	14.24
Jan.	14.22
Feb.	14.12
March	14.03
April	13.96
May	13.88
June	13 79
July	13.71
Aug.	13.63
Sept.	13.61

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 15th.

Mid. Bengal Good	7.98
,, ,, Fully Good	7.75
,, ,, Fine	8.25
,, No. 1 Comra Good	11.25
,, ,, Fully Good	12.25
,, ,, Fine	12.85
,, Broach Good M.G.	12.60
,, ,, Fully Good	13.10
,, ,, Fine	13.50
,, Broach Good	9.32
,, ,, Fully Good	7.67
,, ,, Fine	8.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 15th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	4,000
,, Forwarded	28,000
,, Imports	27,000
,, Stock	346,000
Actual Weekly Sales	20,000
Water Twist	3/4
Printers Cloth	75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	10,000
,, to Continent	11,000
Futures at New York Jan.	19.50
,, ,, Mar.	19.30
,, ,, May	19.22
Spot Cotton at New York	20.00
,, ,, Orleans	20.25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	19.04
,, ,, Mar.	19.25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6½
Thousand Bills	3.46.25
Silver Commercial Bars	53½
U. S. Mined Refined	52½
Do. Foreign	52½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	184,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	96,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	61,000
Week's Exports to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	922,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	864,000

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Oct. 15th.

Bankers Bills	3d 1/6
Bar Silver Spot	53 5/8
,, 2 months hence	53 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Unsupported. Very quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.
Discount Bank 3 m/st 3 3/6
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 7
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months 7 1/8
,, ,, 6 ,, 7 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10
Interest day to day loans 3 3/6
,, 7 days market loans 6 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers 1/-
Cheque 20/8
Rupee Paper 21/8 48⅝
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans 53½
Government Securities 3 % 46½
On London at Paris...France. 53.27

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£64
Hongkong Bank	£11½
National Bank	£37

WAR LOANS.

London Oct. 15th.

Funding Loan 4½ 1960/90	87 1/2
Victory Bonds 4½	£73½
War Loan 5½ 1929/47	£84½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 15th.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Forenoore Real Bold Oct.-Nov. Sellers	£33½
Rapeseed Yellow Coarse, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers	£33½
Rapeseed Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct Nov Sellers	£31
Tone of Rapeseed:—Inactive.	
Linseed, Spot, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov Weak closed firmer	£38½
Linseed, Afloat, (La Plata) Oct Nov. Paid/Buyers	£39½
Linseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nov-Dec. sellers	£12
Coarse Rapeseed.—Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£34½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£102
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£97½
Copper Braziers	£102
Yellow Metals	17½
Hard Spelter	35

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Nominal	60
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Nov. Nominal	61/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Oct.-Nov. Nominal	62

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec.	1/0½
Plantation Fine Latex Crepe Oct. Sellers	1/0½

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE BOMBAY SMALL CAUSES COURT ACT.

INCONSISTENT PROVISIONS.

Framroz Dosabhai and another
vs.
Dolsukhbhai Fulchand and another.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Fawcett.

This was a civil extraordinary application against the order passed by the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

The facts material to this case have been fully given in the following judgment of the Chief Justice.

JUDGMENT.

This is an application by the defendants under Section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code asking the Court to exercise its discretionary powers with reference to an order made by the learned Second Judge upon an application made to him to review his decision in a proceeding under Chapter VII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act. It was held in Ramkrishna Sitaram vs. Haji Dawood Ismail: I. L. R. 31 Bom. p. 259 that an application under Chapter VII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act would not come within the operation of Section 38 of the Act which provides in the case of suits for applications which could be made by either party within eight days from the date of the decree or order in the suit for a new trial. It was held that a proceeding under Chapter VII was not a suit. The result is that Chapter VII stands by itself prescribing a summary method of procedure to enable owners of immoveable property to recover possession from their tenants. Section 49 prescribes that recovery of the possession of immoveable property under that Chapter should be no bar to the institution of a suit in the High Court for trying the title thereto. It was therefore, intended to enable landlords to recover possession from their tenants by means of this procedure, and it must have been intended that orders made in proceedings under Chapter VII should be final. In any event unless the right of appeal against such order was especially given by the Act there would be no appeal from such an order. The question, however, in this application is whether although there is no appeal against the order of the learned Second Judge he had jurisdiction to entertain an application for a review of his [illegible] made an order [illegible] Code of Civil Procedure Code.

POWER OF REVIEWING DECISIONS.

It has been said, and there seems to be some authority for the dictum, that every Court has an inherent power to review its own decisions, but with regard to suits in the Presidency Small Cause Courts, the procedure for which is prescribed by the High Court, the High Court in making rules laying down what portions of the Civil Procedure Code should apply to such suits, directed that Section 114 of the Code which provides for review be omitted. It does not seem, however, that the High Court made rules directing what portions of the Civil Procedure Code should be applied to the proceedings under Chapter VII. Nothing said in rule 1 about such proceedings. That rule says "the portions of the Code of Civil Procedure, Act V of 1908, specified in the 1st Column of the Schedule hereto annexed shall, subject to the additions, alterations and modifications specified in the 2nd and 3rd columns of such Schedule extend and shall be applied to the Small Cause Court and the procedure prescribed thereby shall be the procedure followed in the Court in all suits cognizable by it except where such procedure is inconsistent with the procedure prescribed by an- specific provisions of the Presidency Small Causes Courts Acts 1882 and 1895." At that time the decision in Ramkrishna Sitaram vs. Haji Dawood Ismail: I. L. R. 31 Bom. p. 259 had been reported, and it seems certainly strange that the High Court should have omitted to lay down what portions of the Civil Procedure Code should apply to proceedings under Chapter VII which had been held not to be suits. One can only assume that their Lordships considered that Section 48 prescribed what procedure should be applied to proceedings under that Chapter and therefore no rule was necessary. That Section says "In all proceedings under this Chapter, the Small Cause Court shall, as far as may be and except as herein otherwise provided, follow the procedure prescribed for a Court of first instance by the Code of Civil Procedure." The words "as far as may be" evidently refer to the summary nature of the proceedings which could be taken under the Chapter, while it seems that the words "except as herein otherwise provided" would include any rules made by the High Court under the provisions of Section 9(1), so that the High Court would have power to determine what portions of the Civil Procedure Code should apply to proceedings under Chapter VII. However, it has not done so, and all that we can do is to give the best interpretation we can to the terms of Section 48. I think that that Section means that in the proceedings themselves under the Chapter the provisions of the Code shall apply as far as possible, that is to say, until an order is made by the granting or dismissing the application, and while any further proceedings which might become necessary in execution of the order are being taken. To go a step further, by stating that any other provisions of the Code with regard to appeals or reviews apply, would not I think be warranted by the words of the Section. For there is no right of appeal under Chapter VII, and it would follow that any provisions in the Code which enable an aggrieved party to apply under certain conditions for review were not intended to be included in this Section. I think it was intended that the decrees and orders of the Small Cause Court should be final, except as laid down in the Act. The powers of the High Court to make rules would be subject to the provisions of the Act itself, and I have no doubt that because it was laid down in Section 37 of the Act that every decree and order of the Small Cause Court in a suit shall be final and conclusive, except as provided by Chapter VI, the High Court refrained from making Section 114 of the Civil Procedure Code applicable to proceedings in suits in the Small Cause Courts. I think, therefore, that the Rule must be discharged with costs.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT.

We would like, however, to draw the attention of the Authorities to the inconsistent provisions of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act in this respect. Under Section 14. "the Local Government may invest the Registrar with the powers of a Judge under this Act for the trial of suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed Rs. 20." The explanation says "For the purposes of this Section an application for possession under Section 41. (that is under Chapter VII), shall be deemed to be a suit." Therefore the Registrar has power to make, if invested with the powers of a Judge, to make an order in a proceeding under Chapter VII, and under Section 38 "an order made by the Registrar in a proceeding is subject to the same provisions in regard to new trials as if made by a Judge of the Court." That would appear to contemplate that an order made by a Judge under Chapter VII was subject to the provisions for new trials. It is absurd that a proceeding under Chapter VII if held before the Registrar should be deemed to be a suit but if held before a Judge should not be a suit. But in Ramkrishna Sitaram vs. Haji Dawood Ismail: I. L. R. 31 Bom. p. 259. It was held that in spite of the wording of Section 38 an order in such a proceeding made by a Judge cannot form the subject-matter of an application for a new trial. It is certainly desirable that this inconsistency should be remedied by Legislation, and that it might be made clear whether or not it was intended by the Legislature that orders of the Presidency Small Cause Courts in proceedings under Chapter VII come within the provisions with regard to new trials and appeals in Chapter VII."

Their Lordships discharged the rule.

Mr. V. D. Kamat for the applicants.

Mr. J. G. Rele for the opponents.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF OCTOBER, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTIN.

At His Lordship's Bungalow.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES

941-17—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Yusufally Ibrahimji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

2184-20—Crawford B & Co., S C Cambatta v. The Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Matubhoy J & M, Part heard.

MISC CAUSE.

2316-20—Mehta L and Co., A M Sawlivalla & Co & firm v. Gordhandas Gokuldas and anr, Amarchand and M. As Part heard, As per J O, 14-10-20.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

727-20—Capt & V Frank William Fletcher v. Elsie Violet Fletcher.

SHORT CAUSE.

2344-20—Motichand & D, Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj & ors v. Bhimabai.

2345-20—Motichand and D, Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj & ors v. Noor Mahomed Ibrahim.

2405-20—Merwanji K & Co., Ibrahim Joseph Meyer v, Re E Gregor Pearse and anr, Craigie B & C.

2424-20—Sabnis & G, Isaack Miya Haji Abdulla v. Mahomed Hossein Mahomed Syed, Pandia & Co.

2430-20—Sabnis & Co., Isaack Miya Haji Abdulla v. Manomed Ibrahim Manomed Syed.

2435-20—Motichand & D, Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj & anr v. Valbai widow.

2439-20—Payne & Co., Rahim Vali Mahomed v. A T Pegge, Little and Co.

2460-20—Motichand & D, Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj & and v. Dawood Umer.

2486-20—Shroff and V, Nathubhai Nagindas and anr v. Vithoo Manoo Bidiye.

2487-20—Shroff and V, Nathubhai Nagindas and anr v. Ramwan Chimanji Tande.

2488-20—Shroff and V Nathubhai Nagindas and anr v. Shivram Yesoo.

2489-20—Shroff and V, Nathubhai Nagindas and anr v, Dattatrya Ganesh.

2490-20—Shroff and V, Nathubhai Nagindas and anr v. Baloo Vishwanath.

2499-20—Mulla and M, Sir Cawasji Jehangir Bart, v. Noval Giloo, F K Dadachanji.

2507-20—Motichand & D, Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj & ors v. Jaka Sumar.

2508-20—Motichand & D, Keshavji Bhojraj & ors v. Rahimabai widow.

2035-20—Mulla and M, Govindji Nursey and Co & firm v. Monamal Dewchand Javeri & firm, Malvi M R & Co.

2696-20—Sham M & H, Mulla Manomeeallh Shaik Sarafalli v. Anandrao Balaji Agaskar & ors, Little & Co.

2393-20—Merwanji K & Co., Manomed Yusuf Sidick and anr v. Esufally Mossajee & Co. a firm, Jehangir & S.

2422-20—Sabnis and G, Isaack Miya Haji Abdulla v. Subrati Nassare, Khandvalla & Co.

2423-20—Sabnis and G, Isaack Miya Haji Abdulla v. Khatri Jackerta Noormahomed, Khandvalla & Co.

2425-20—Sabnis and G, Isaack Miya Haji Abdulla v. Gullamally Mehidia, Khandvalla & Co.

2426-20—Sabnis and G, Isaack Miya Haji Abdulla v. Sale Mahomed Cassam, Khandvalla & Co.

2427-20—Sabnis and G, Isaack Miya Haji Abdulla v. Khoja Sulleman Bundealli, S A Tyabji.

2428-20—Sabnis and G, Isaack Miya Haji Abdulla v. Asgaralli Hassanally, S A Tyabji.

2429-20—Sabnis and G, Isaack Miya Haji Abdulla v. Khatri Mahomed Haji Jusab, Khandwala and Co.

2431-20—Sabnis and G Isaack Miya Haji Abdulla v. Miya Chhaban Baban, S A Tyabjee.

2520-20—Sham M & H, Jehangir Bomanji Cooper & anr v Covour & Co, a firm, Shroff and V. Co.

2547-20—Jamnadji R & D, Vallabhdas Lakhmidas v. Walji Shamji a firm and ors, Dastur and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1134-20—Capt and V, Esufalli Adamji and ors v Rustomji Dinshawji Billimoria, Shamrao M and H.

BUT BE SURE IT IS Zam-Buk

The possession of perfectly healthy skin and release from unpleasant sores are assured by the regular use of Zam-Buk. This rarest of healing balms banishes rashes and pimples, and soothes sore places in a speedy and natural manner. Zam-Buk is a complex and wonderful healing substance and contains none of the rancid animal fats or coarse minerals present in cheap ointments and common salves.

Zam-Buk does more than any ordinary skin remedy ever did. It soothes and heals the skin rapidly, it cleanses and feeds the pores, it expels disease from the tissues, and also destroys dangerous germs such as cause eczema, ringworm, scalp trouble, ulcers and blood-poison.

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SPECIFIC AND INFALLIABLE REMEDY for All sorts of Piles

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FACTORY SALES COMPANY. (18) Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bombay Bank, as on 16th Oct. 1920.

LIABILITIES

		Rs.
Capital		7,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,50,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	7,75,97,913	
,, Deposits at Branches	78,16 [illegible]	
		8,57,93,904
Other Deposits		27,10,51,813
Post Bills		14 [illegible]
Sundries		4[illegible],81,334
	Rs.	38,46,29,190

ASSETS.

Government Securities	3,07,02,[illegible]18
Other authorised Securities	1,19,[illegible]
Credits on Government and other authorised securities	2,71,81,[illegible]72
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	18 [illegible] 50,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,[illegible]8,18,[illegible]
Dead Stock	16,[illegible],[illegible]15
Stamps	9,139
Building	—
Balances with other Banks	4,24,[illegible]17
Sundries	4[illegible],[illegible]27
Cash	17,16,54,[illegible]50
Rs.	38,46,29,190

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S. S. Loyalty expected to arrive 10 a.m.
Improvement Trust meeting, 4 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20.
Municipal Standing Committee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

DE SOUZA.—GUIDO.—Yesterday, at 9 a.m. Nicholas Francis de Souza Guido aged 72. Funeral will leave his residence at Lower Parel, at 8-30 a.m. this morning arriving at the Haines Road Cemtery at 9. Friends and Relatives please accept this only intimation.

A CORRECTION.

Among the candidates who have passed the recent B. Com. examination are Joshi Ganesh Sadashiv and Shaw Jehangir Merwanji. Gosalia Jagjiwan Jiwanlal and Panday Dorab Nusserwanji were inadvertently reported to have passed the examination in our last Saturday's issue. They have failed.

POSTAL NOTICE.

With effect from Tuesday tht 19th October, 1920, the posting of V. P. and Registered parcels for transmission by the Inland Post will be resumed at the Mandvi and Umarkhadi Post Offices. The hours of posting being from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. The booking of V. P. and Registered parcels at the Kalbadevi Post Office has been resumed since Saturday last.

The Jacob Circle Post Office will accept parcels between 11-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. Only uninsured parcels will for the present be accepted.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 18th Oct. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B	Jeddah ..	Jeddah	21-10	..T M & Co
C & E	Indus .. Maru ..	N F	N F	..O S Kaisha
D & E	Seekonk	N F	20-10	..S W & Co
G	Helm ..	Singapore	22-10	FF Campbell & Co
M	Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	..N Y Kaisha
N	Ukoku ..	Karachi	19-10	..J Finlay & Co
O	Parvati ..	Calicut	16-10	..R E Collin & Co
O	Kumari Hami	Calicut	20-10	..R E Collin & Co
L	Egypt ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Q	Vergemere ..	N F	N F	..D M Khandwani

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Irrawadi	..	N F	20-10	..K N & Co
Kaveri	..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Mahanadi	..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Oporto	..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Satranji	..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Saraswati	..	N F	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Talsan Maru.	Japan	20-10	..N Y Kaisha
2	Borjora ..	Basra	N F	..M M & Co
3	Baroda ..	P Gulf	21-10	..M M & Co
4	Tunisier ..	Antwerp	24-10	..Graham & Co
7	Bahadur ..	N F	23-10	..Graham & Co
8/11	Olympia	Liverpool	25-10	..Graham & Co
6	Karachi ..	N F	N F	..R E Collin & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2	Lawlands ..	N F	N F	..J Finlay & Co
4	Chakla ..	N F	2-10	..M & Co
5	Bamora ..	Basra	19-10	..M M & Co
6	Goalpara ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
8	Karoa ..	S Africa	21-10	..M & Co
7	Karmala ..	London	23-10	..M M & Co
9	Greirosa ..	N F	N F	..Graham & Co
10	Hanover ..	N F	23-10	..J F & Co
12	Punrhydd ..	Hull	24-10	..T M & Co
12	Circassia ..	Liverpool	17-10	..W & A G & Co
13	Nerbudda ..	Antwerp	21-10	..M M & Co
14	Newquay ..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
17	Field Marshall	Constantinople	19-10	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos	..	N F	N F	..I P S N Co
Sandakan	..	N F	N F	..K N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Warturm	..	N F	N F	..K N & Co

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The Engine that performs
Continuously and silently
IN A CLASS, BY ITSELF
ABOVE ALL OTHERS.
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DIAMOND MERCHANTS
AND
JEWELLERS
325, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SAL VITÆ
The most powerful but harmless nervine tonic, producing startling results immediate and permanent, in cases of debilitated and worn-out persons, both young and old married or unmarried. Price Re. 1 per phial.

PILES TABLET.
Effects rapid and radical cure of both internal and external piles. The hemorrhoid (tumour) disappears without operation. Price Re. 1 per phial.

DIABETES TABLET.
Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine renders the urine and blood sugar-free, reduces the specific gravity, allays thirst, and invigorates the system. Price Re. 1 per phial.

ASTHMA TABLET.
The best remedy for cough difficult breathing, etc., and the worst forms of Asthma, instant relief in every dose. Per phial of 24 tablets Re. 1.

S. C. ROY, M. A.
Manufacturing Chemist,
36, (B) Dhurrmtolla Street,
or 167/3 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

UNIVERSITY RESULTS.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

The following is the list of candidates who have passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University of Bombay:—

CLASS II.

N G Anerao, M Aquino, A S Barot, P N Bengeri, S D Chitnis, K S Choksi, V H Choksi, B S Dabholkar, F D'Aguiar, M M Dalal, C D Damani, S D Dandekar, R B Daruwala, S D Dave, R H Desai, A J DeSouza, H R Dhruva, R M Doctor, A X D'Souza, L J D'Souza, E K Engineer, B Fernandes, J F Fernandes, V M Garde, P H Ginde, B R Gokarn, P V Gupte, J C Javeiji, G L Joshi, P D Kadwa, N H Kanal, K G Kane, J S Kapadia, R S Kapdi, D V Karandikar, J R Kharas, S H Kirpekar, D G Kitrikar, H J Kundanani, J P Lalvani, F D'A Lobo, P F Madon, M R Mahadeshwar, J D dos Martins, P P Mathur, V R Mayadev, G B Mehendale, J L Mehta, K A Mehta, A R Mulky, D G Nadgonde, G M Nadkarni, G G Nafade, N D Nariman, P Nawalkishore, H G Nimbalkar, A H Oza, R P Patel, G P Rangel, G S Rao, R S Samsi, P N Satghar, B D Thakkar, S S Thakore, S C Thakore, N J Thanawala, S Y Torne, K N Trilokekar, S B Trivedi.

NOT CLASSED.

D M Bapat, P K Bhopatkar, D Y Chaphekar, S V Chinchanikar, S N Dabholkar, G D Desai, B G Ghanekar, N L Hurry, N C Iyengar, W V N Iyengar, T K Jejurikar, A V Joshi, M D Joshi, G H Kane, A M Pathak, M B Pethe, T K Phadke, B K Pradhan, A B Siddiki, K S Tanksali.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE CO-RESPONDENT,

Last night the Denniston Players gave a performance of the "Co-respondent." It is a play of American social life which is likely to interest more people in the United States than in this country. A girl by name Anne Gray is almost on the point of marrying a man who calls himself Robert Gordon, but whost real name is Van Kreel, when she learns that he is already a married man the rest of the none too fascinating play is enacted either in Van Kreel's house or in the office of the editor of "The News" in New York. Mrs. Van Kreel wanted to bring an action for divorce against her husband for his infidelity, but the whole matter is hushed up in the end to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Dame Propriety dominates the whole play. It is quite likely that Anne Gray managed to transfer her affections quite successfully to Manning, the editor of "The News," but we cannot be sure that Mr. and Mrs. Van Kreel lived very happily after the incidents of the play were over. There is neither much ingeniousness nor brilliancy nor depth in the plot. We should be glad if European and American dramatic companies that come to India were to take a little trouble to understand which kinds of plays appeal to Indians and which do not.

Besides Miss Howard, we liked Mr. Clifton's acting as the city editor of "The News." He can put on such droll expressions and bow so comically that you felt pleasure on seeing him whtnever he appeared in this rather dull play.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday fuller account of which will appear in our to morrow's issue. Discussion had mainly centred round a proposal of Dr. Macter concerning the problem of water supply. During the currency of his reply the Municipal Commissioner referred to the urgent need of economing water and said that he would shortly introduce tramcars with sprinklers to water the road. Proposals with regard to inadequacy of Police protection at the Parel village was also considered.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A good authority states that there is no disease prevailing at present in Nathdwara (Newar.)

* * *

A correspondent wires from Palanpur: His Highness the Nawabsahib's brother the late lamented Amir-ul-Mulk Nawabsadah Yawrehusainkhan Bahadur's Begum is delivered of a son. The untimely and tragic death of the late Nawabzadah, soon after his marriage, had thrown the whole state in an unrecoverable mourning. The birth of a son to him, is, a source of great rejoicings in the State.

* * *

The Swarajya Sabha and the Rajqiya Mandal are carrying a vigorous propaganda in Gujerat for the Boycott of Councils on the part of the voters.

* * *

A mass meeting of the Hindus and Muslims of Agra held on the 9th October strongly protested against the prosecution of Maulvis Zafar Ali Khan, Ishaq Ali, zafar-ul-Mulk Pandit Ram Narain Lahri, Maulvis Laqa ullah, Abdus-Samad Sufi Mahomed Iqbal and Sadhooji and other Khilafat workers and against prohibiting the entry in India of the "Muslims Outlook" published in London. The meeting also condemned the export of wheat from India and appealed o Indian grain merchants not to help i im any way.

* * *

The following revised scales of pay and allowances for subordinate rank of United Provinces police are published:—Sergeants Rs. 125-150, Sub-Inspectors Rs. 70-125, Head Constables Rs. 25-35, Constables, literate Rs. 16-19, and others Rs. 13-16.

* * *

Sir Harcourt Butler reviewing the police administration in United Provinces during 1919 remarked he could only express his admiration. In spite of adverse economic conditions, distuerbing influences of the world's unrest, and great drain on the personnel of police force, peace of the Province had been preserved and firm hold had been kept on crime.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

RESULT OF CAULFIELD CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 18.

The following is the result of the Melbourne. Caulfield cup:—

Eurythmic	1
Accringto	2
Tangalooma	3

Nineteen ran.

Won by one and a half lengths and half a length.

Betting:—7 to 4 against Eurythmic, 33 to 1 against Accringto and 16 to 1 against Tangalooma.

KIRKEE RACES.

RAIN SPOILS GAME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 16.

It has been said of Kirkee that you either get burnt out, washed out, or wiped out. Elements in this instance divided the honours. For the greater part of the first two hours it was roastingly hot, while thunderstorm was in the course of preparation and for the last hour the storm worked its sweet will, flattening out tents and wetting everything and everybody. As a consequence last race hunt stakes had to be abandoned. For the remaining five events one, Kirkee St. Leger, ended in a walk-over for Babugarh. Back Chat easily annexed Empire stakes, Bones and Badody following him home. Pale Face went out pronounced favourite for Mulla Stakes, Shahjehan being next in demand. The latter got worst of poor start and was never in fighting line, but Pale Face made no mistake. Outsider won the Poona Plate for which Romanesque started odds on favourite. Isbury Rose was also well supported, books at one time offering nothing better than two to one on. Eventually she started at 2 to 1 against Kit Grey Leg, the winner going out at the same price. It began to rain heavily when horses went out for the Sprinters' Plate and everybody took refuse in corrugated iron shed that serves the purpose of the grand stand. Ayesha went away in front and was never headed winning easily by a length and three quarters. The following were the details:—

THE EMPIRE STAKES.—Distance 4 furlongs for maiden horses to be ridden by Indian N. C. O.'s.

Bombay Body Guard's PACK CHAT, 10-0, Owner 1
Havildar Bark Hudar's BONES, 10-0, Owner 2
Bombay Body Guard's BADODY, 10-0, Owner 3
Ten ran.

The race:—Winner led from start to finish and won by 3 lengths, a length 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—54 4/5 secs.
Betting:—Evens Back Chat, 3 to 1 against Bones and Slosham, 6 and 10 the others.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 6; Places Rs. 5, Rs. 9 and Rs. 14.

THE KIRKEE ST. LEGER.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr C R Griffith's BABUGARH, 10-0, Capt Mathews has walk-over.

THE MULL STAKES.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr S N Mahomed's PALE FACE, 9-8, Mr Crawford 1
Mr G Meyer's COTTON TAIL, 10-0, Capt Marriott 2
Miss Shemain's DARDANELLES, 9-0 (cd 9-4), Sergt Price 3
Also ran:—Referee 9-2 (cd 9-4), Darley 8-8 (cd 8-10), Shahjehan 8-7.
Betting:—6 to 4 on Pale Face, 5 to 4 against Shahjehan, 3 Dardanelles, 4 Cotton Tail, greater odds the others.
The race:—Cotton Tail made running attended by Darley, Dardanelles and Pale Face who passed Darley and getting on terms with Cotton Tail beat him by a length, 3½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 min. 11 1/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8; Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 13.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr E Mace's KIT GREY LEG, 11-0, Mr Paris 1
Capt Mathew's ROMANESQUE, 10-12, Owner 2
Mr S S Javeri's ISBURY ROSE, 10-7, Greenhalgh 3
Also ran:—Gabby 10-7, Pick Me Up 8-7 (cd 8-9).
Betting:—7 to 4 on Romanesque, 2 to 1 against Kit Grey Leg and Isbury Rose, 5 Gabby, 10 Pick Me Up.
The race:—Isbury Rose led for a furlong, but soon after gave way to Romanesque and Kit Grey Leg. In the straight last named came to the front and kept there winning by 1½ lengths and a length between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 min 36 1/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15; Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 7½.

THE SPRINTERS' CUP.—Distance 4 furlongs.

Mr C G Turner's AYESHA, 10-3, Mr Meyer 1
Capt Methersole's BELIEVE ME, 10-3, Mr Fenwick 2
Mr Rosenthal's FLOSSIE, 10-3 (cd 10-5), Capt Mathews 3
Also ran:—Girton 8-3 (cd 8-9).
The race:—Ayesha led the whole way and won by 1½ lengths, 3 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—54 3/5 secs.
Betting:—7 to 4 on Believe Me, evens Ayesha, tens the others.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 12; Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 5.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING.

3RD DAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

The most important race to-day was the race for the Barrackpore Autumn Cup, for which only six horses started. Public favoured chances of One Too Many and Winning Way, but while the former could come no nearer than [illegible] last. Other races [illegible] fields, but racing pro[illegible] kind. Altogether four [illegible] ised. Hutchins was the [illegible] jockey, and Randall the most [illegible] trainer for the day.

Details:—

THE MILTON PARK PLATE.—Distance mile.

Mr Mesmernah's TOUCHWOOD, 9-4, White
Mr Leming's CORPORAL, 9-6, Hutchins...
Mr Ferguson's MANDIR 7-12, Grace .....
Mr Blundell's LADY DAPHNE, 9-8, Smith

Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths between second and third, 5 lengths between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 57 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 12; Places Rs. 11 and Rs. 13.
Betting:—3 to 1 on Touchwood, 5 to 2 Corporal, sixes Mandir, twelves Lady Daphne.
The race:—Touchwood led from Mandir in the straight. Corporal came in second, but could make no impression on the leader.

THE BANGALORE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Gokhaun's FULL MOON, 8-5 (cd 8-7), Pullin .....
Mr Gokhaun's DARA BOY, 9-2, Marland ...
Mr Fleming's ZELIA, 9-3, Dobie 3
Mr Mapara's LEADER, 8-9, Grace 4

Also ran:—Higher Level 8-2, Red Hat 7-7 (cd 8-0), Baw-Baw 7-7 (cd 8-0).

Won by a head, one length between second and third, 2½ lengths between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 34 3/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 38; Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 14.
Betting:—5 to 4 Dara Boy, 7 to 4 Zelia, threes Full Moon, eights Leader, longer prices the others.
The race:—Dara Boy followed Leader for three furlongs and then assumed the command. Nearing home after a good finish, Full Moon beat her short head.

THE PONY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Huque's PERCHANCE, 9-0, Hutchins
Mrs Connor's SINN FEINER, 9-9, Pullin
Mr Evan's JIPSY'S PRIDE, 7-7, Orchard
Mr Dass' BALSAM, 7-10, Walker .....

Also ran:—Slippery Ann 8-9.

Won by a short head, 2 lengths between second and third, 4 lengths between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 53 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 14.
Betting:—3 to 2 Perchance, twos Sinn Feiner, any price the rest.
The race:—After Slippery Ann and Jipsy's Pride had brought them along for four furlongs, Perchance took up the lead. In straight Sinn Feiner came strong. A desperate finish resulted Perchance first managing to win.

THE BARRACKPORE AUTUMN CUP.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Mr Hague's THE WHIP, 8-2, Hutchins ...
Messrs Mullik's NILE KING, 8-5, Riggins
Mr Gibbs's ONE TOO MANY, 8-12, Pullin
Mr Roy Chaudhuri's DOWNEY BOY, 8-5, Walker .....

Also ran:—Winning Way 9-2, Boyne Water 7-7.

Won by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third, 2 lengths between third and fourth.
Time:—2 mins. 18 3/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 102; Places Rs. 44 and Rs. 23.
Betting:—7 to 4 One Too Many, twos Winning Way, fours Nile King, fives Downey Boy, Sixes The Whip, longer prices the rest.
The race:—Downey Boy and Winning Way (who retired after six furlongs) led with The Whip next. He went to run in straight and although Nile King made a tame effort to get on terms with him, failed to make any impression.

THE JEVINGTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Huque's FEARLESS CHILD, 8-13, Double .....
Mr Gregory's ARARAT, 8-11, Pullin .....
Mr Wilson's ETHELWONT, 12-0, Young
Mr Huque's TITAN CHILD, 8-7, Hutchins

Also ran:—Little Darling 8-10, Bubly 8-10, Wolfkin 8-7, Castle Floriu 8-5.

Won by 1½ lengths, a neck between second and third, 2½ lengths between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min 37 1/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 53; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 13.
Betting:—3 to 7 Titan Child, 5 to 2 Ethelwont, sives Ararat, sixes Fearless Child, tens to twenties the others.
The race:—Fearless Child early broke the line. She brought along the field at Merry Acc winning without ever being challenged. After a good finish Ararat beat Ethelwont for the second place.

THE BANGALORE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Dees' SUNNY TIME, 9-7, Higgins .....
Mr Lakhotia's FIASCO, 8-9, Dobie .....
Messrs Dutt and Khettry's SURPRISE, 9-3, Hutchins .....
Mr Roy Choudhuri's LLOYDS, 8-2, Grace

Also ran:—Urmila 7-12, Clematis 7-7.

Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths between second and third, 1½ lengths between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 35 4/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18; Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 26.
Betting:—7 to 4 on Sunny Time, threes Surprise, sixes Fiasco, longer prices the rest.
The race:—Sunny Time showed the field clean par of heels and won just as he liked from Fiasco, who had been in command for the first four furlongs.

THE TOLLYGUNGE PLATE.—Distance furlongs.

Mr Arratoon's SHE, 11-7, Mr Hempson ...
Mr Browne's YVONNE, 10-0, Mr Lawson ...
Messrs Luke and Bayley's RUSSET, 12-0, Mr Cumming .....

Won without being extended by 1½ lengths. No time taken.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15.
Betting:—5 to 2 on She, 3 to 2 Russet, sixes Yvonne.
The race:—Russet was fractious at the gate, brake away thrice and finally parted with her rider. She won as she liked.

NON-COOPERATION PROPAGANDA PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the Swaraj Sabha, Indian Home Rule League and the Bombay National Union, public lectures in Hindi will be delivered by Swami Shradhanand on "Non-Co-operation and the Boycott of Councils" as follows.—

To-day, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Shantaram's Chawl, Kandewadi.

To-morrow, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel.

TREASURY BILLS.

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

A Press Note says:—

In modification of Notification in Finance Department dated the 2nd October 1920, it is hereby notified for public information that the rates for six months' Treasury Bills will be Rs. 97, 8-0 per cent. with effect from Tuesday, the 19th October 1920, rates for 9 and 12 months' Bills remaining unchanged.

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test by [illegible]
Director-Ge[illegible]
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10 Burglar Resisting Sa[illegible]
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, October 19, 1920.

INDIA'S SHORTAGE OF FOOD.

In our previous article on the subject we concluded with the estimates of the food requirements of India. In summing up the harvest returns, Mr. Dubey has rightly taken account of the produce of Indian States imported into British India in addition to the supply anually garnered from the fields. We might therefore add to our estimates the excess of imports of food-grains from Indian States and deduct the excess of exports of the same to foreign countries. Here we are confronted with difficulties due to lack of statistical data and we realise the necessity of having a uniform collection of facts in the Indian States as well as British India. We depend on two annual publications to arrive at the figures of agricultural production. In the "Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops" we see the yearly outturns of rice, wheat, barley, jawar, bajra, maize and gram. But we do not find in it the total outturns of ragi and "other food-grains and pulses." The information regarding the areas of cultivation, however, is available from the "Agricultural Statistics of India" and we have to take a rough estimate of production by finding a normal outturn per acre and multiplying it by the total number of acres under cultivation. Thus, ragi in 1911 was cultivated over more than 4.3 millions of acres, and taking the normal yield per acre at 1,147lbs. a year, we get an outturn of 2.2 million tons for ragi, and 6.58 millions for other food-grains and pulses. To these are added the annual outturns of rice, wheat, barley, jawar, bajra, maize and gram. Before adding up the results, Mr. Dubey asks us to take account of a serious fact. In the handling and storing of grain, there is a considerable wastage due to loss, rotting, the incursion of small animals, and the like. A deduction of 10 per cent is made from the estimates to account for wastage. The balance does not represent all that may be consumed in British India. We have to make corrections for the supply received from Indian States as detailed in the "Inland Trade of India," and for the net amount exported on foreign account, by a reference to the "Review of the Trade of India". The figures thus corrected will roughly represent the material available for consumption in India. The following table contains all the material figures, and it is with the results of the last column we have next to deal —

Year.	Total out-turn excluding wastage.	Excess of imports of food-grains from Native States.	Excess of exports of food-grains to foreign countries.	Total Supply.
	(In millions of tons.)			
1911-12	60.44	0.26	5.11	55.59
.....	...31		5.51	52.16
.....	2.28		4.18	48.46
.....	...40	0.17	2.53	54.04
.....	60.10	0.24	2.38	57.96
.....	63.07	0.35	2.90	60.52
.....	62.00	0.31	4.51	57.80

We have thus arrived at two results of paramount importance: the first an estimate of the food-requirements of India, the second an estimate of the food available for consumption in India. Mr. Dubey's calculations contain in fact very liberal concessions to apologists of the "surplus" theory. For instance the provisions of the jail dietary are, if we mistake not, based on the supply of grain that is both threshed and husked. We doubt if the estimates of blue-books, on which Mr. Dubey has drawn, refer to food-grains and pulse ready for cooking. If there is any discrepancy it is in favour of the surplus theorist. However, we are in a position to compare, for seven years, the demands of the population with the supply of food-grains available:—

Year.	Requirements.	Supply.	Shortage.
	(In millions of tons.)		
1911-12	64.33	55.59	8,74
1912-13	63.60	52.16	11,44
1913 14	63.03	48.46	14,57
1914-15	65.16	54.04	11,12
1915-16	65.83	57.96	7,87
1916-17	66.19	60.52	5,67
1917-18	66.40	57.80	8,60

The last column represents the yearly shortage of food which is a chronic feature of our food-supply. Further, the deficiency is serious and the purpose of a patriotic Government would, in the circumstances, be to redress it The other day, we noticed our morning contemporary airily suggesting that a million or two million tons of wheat might be "spared" this year for export. The assumption on which the surplus-theorists base their proposal is one of mean callousness induced by the fact that dearth in India is a commonplace to them, while shortage west of Suez is an Imperial calamity.

We are against hard and fast rules restricting or regulating exports, but we have to take account of the staggering fact that, on the most liberal estimates, our population is underfed and in seasons of drought and famine, large sections are starving. Publicity Departments may bellow about the prosperity of India and the sympathy of the bureaucracy, but the conclusive and unanserwable fact is that we suffer from shortage of food and if Government were animated by a burning impulse of patriotism, they would first look to the conservation of our supplies and the redressal of deficiency. With a population of eight millions, Argentina began to take care of her wheat-stocks at the slightest fear of shortage. What is it that makes our Government treat the problem of food-supply so airily, enabling them to indulge in over-much altruism? A hundred million people do not know in India what it is to have a full meal a day, that is on the admission of a Government organ. Recently we quoted Sir William Hunter himself to show that the food exported from India represented hungrier stomachs in the land. And what is one to say of the policy of "releasing" our food-supply at a season which only to the bureaucracy may appear to be rosy? Officials may boast of magical achievements, but the simple obligation of the State to make a full stomach possible to the struggling subjects of their solicitude, has suffered ghastly failure. The facts adduced above, show that the indictment of Dadabhai and Digby has to be repeated to-day. Even on the death-rations of the jail, we have not enough for subsistence, though Government, oblivious of the fact, offer the export of wheat as a present made just in time to prop up the exchange (so we are told), in lieu of "organised loot." We, therefore, appreciate the spirit in which the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau have lodged their protest—a protest which has been endorsed by public meetings in all parts of the country. The talk of depriving India of her food which Anglo-Indian journals ascribe to "agitators" and ridicule in anticipation, is not so crude an outcry as our mentors think; it is in the light of facts, not very remote from the truth, and we shall not be surprised if the lesson of the incident, coming at this crisis of high prices and possibly worse distress, is burnt once more into the consciousness of our people. But we are asked to eschew the habit of limited outlook. Let people try to crouch in hunger and with the hands clutching the stomach, think Imperially!

COOPERATION IN BOMBAY.

We referred in our first article to the inadequacy of the organisation for the financing of the Co-operative movement in the Presidency. The next important branch of the co-operative movement which engaged the attention of co-operators in the Presidency, during 1919-20, was consumers' co-operation. The public, no less than the authorities, have been grappling for the last five years with the problem of prices, and especially during the last year or two the feeling has grown that if consumers could combine and by starting co-operative stores of the type so successful in England organize a distribiutive agency purchasing at wholesale rates and selling retail to members, the profiteering of the middle man would be largely checked and his malpractices controlled. Many also felt that "the existing distributive system was wasteful and anti-social and injurious," and desired "to substitute for it by their effort and sacrifice a system which would ensure the getting what he wanted as he wanted it, while securing to the consumer the profits intercepted by Capital between him and the producer." This feeling found expression in the demand for co-operative stores and in the decision adopted at the Provincial Co-operative Conference of 1919 to organize a co-operative wholesale society. Mr. Rothfeld believes that the desire for consumers' societies was fictitious rather than genuinely based on principle. To him the clamour for cheaper foodstuff was a warning as it was bound to operate as a serious impediment to healthy development. That more education in general principles would have been valuable is undoubted; that the insistence on growth from small foundations was not strong enough may be admitted, but if Mr. Rothfeld holds that there was no spirit of self-sacrifice behind the movement, that the sole desire was to undersale the trader and to make larger profits on borrowed capital, he is doing grave injustice to a large body of disinterested workers who have been grappling with serious difficulties in the management of their stores. It was the enthusiasm and keenness of these workers which prompted the late Registrar to approach Government to appoint a special officer for stimulating the organization of the new type of societies and which led Sir George Lloyd to declare himself—both while presiding at a lecture delivered by Mr. Devadhar last year on the Message of Western Co-operation and at the Provincial Conference of 1919—emphatically in favour of a central organization for the purchase at wholesale rates and in the best markets of the requirements of consumers' societies. That was a project not hatched in the rush of the Provincial Conference, as Mr. Rothfeld deems, but deliberately approved and encouraged by the head of the Government. The new body was ushered into being at the beginning of this year with all the good wishes of the Government attending its inauguration. Mr. Rothfeld on assumption of office thought that the development of the consumers' movement was being wrongly directed and that its financial basis was unsound. No serious attempt was made to find a practical compromise between the view held by Mr. Rothfeld and the Provincial Bank on the one side and the leaders of the consumers' movement on the other. The Wholesale Society consequently lost influence among constituent stores, the enthusiasm of its founders slackened, and its business consequently suffered. As Mr. Rothfeld puts it, the movement has been at school with adversity. Government have always a short memory, and they have already begun to assert that the consumers' movement was organized on wrong lines and that there was no real appreciation of principles behind it. The public can, however, judge for themselves, and will concur in the verdict of most co-operators that the responsibility for the muddle rests with a system which lacks continuity of policy and under which far-reaching decisions are adopted with a change of personnel in the directing agency. It is in order to avoid such contingencies that it is essential for the control of policy to pass to a representative body, such as the Institute, and to secure such transfer co-operators must bend all their energies in the immediate future.

These issues form the main portions of Mr. Rothfeld's very interesting report. The general progress is sketched briefly, and the whole matter presented in an attractive form. The figures show that the rate of progress achieved in the previous years was maintained and that there was substantial development in all branches save agricultural Non-credit Societies. The number of agricultural societies increased from 1648 to 1993, and the working capital from 8½ lakhs to 1,08 lakhs. The number of members was 148,268. The aggregate reserve funds increased from 5½ to 7½ lakhs, while members' deposits amounted to 25½ lakhs, and non-members' deposits to nearly 24 lakhs. These figures show the extent to which local capital has been tapped and local credit established. The rest of the capital represented loans from central banks. Agricultural societies for purposes other than credit numbered 102. They had a membership of 7,000 and a working capital of two lakhs. Among them there were 26 societies for the supply of manure, 19 for the supply of seed, 13 for the supply of implements, and 18 for the sale of cotton and other agricultural produce. Non-Agricultural credit societies numbered 273; they had a membership of 66,475 and a working capitial of Rs. 70,22,897. The bulk of this represented owned capital, the only considerable item of borrowed capital being non-members' deposits which stood at 24 lakhs and a quarter. There were 42 weavers' societies with a membership of 2,857 and a working capital of 3 lakhs. Co-operative stores were 59 in number and building societies 14. There were hardly any producers' societies, but Mr. Rothfeld hopes to initiate an energetic movement for the organization of different crafts and industries through producers' societies with groups of workers combining to exercise their trade in common for their common advantage. Central banks, including the Bombay Central Bank which may be classed as Provincial, numbered 14. The Provincial Bank had a working capital of Rs. 37 lakhs and the other banks commanded, in the aggregate, a capital of 28¾ lakhs. One of the weak points about the central banks is their tendency to economize over management charges. That 13 district banks controlling some 2,000 societies should spend only 14 thousand rupees over the entire cost of management during the year will show the extent to which this economy is carried. Another drawback is the paucity of holdings in cash and investments in relation to deposits. As against deposit liabilities of 20 lakhs outstanding at the close of the year the banks held cash in hand amounting to 2¾ lakhs and investments aggregating to 3¼ lakhs. The bulk of these were held by the older central banks, and the figures show that the new type of district bank was in a still weaker position. The Committee on Cooperation, which was specially appointed by the Government of India to examine and report on the financial organization of the credit movement, has formulated some very useful principles for general guidance, but in the keenness "to provide" every revenue district with a central bank some of these principles which should govern any sound system of banking are more or less neglected. To these aspects, Mr. Rothfeld would do well to turn his attention in the current year.

"A TATA CONTRACT."

We publish elsewhere a statement by the Associated Press Agency in reference to the leading article on the subject published in our issue of Saturday. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, like other concerns managed by the House of Tatas, is, as we pointed out on Saturday, a national concern and while we are glad that the authorities concerned have realised the wisdom of taking the public into confidence,—though in an indirect manner—we wish the explanation offered were less vague and incomplete. Our information regarding the details of the proposed contract was subject to correction and we would gladly accept any correction. But the correction should come from a more authoritative source than the Associated Press. As it is, the statement of the latter does not affect the two main contentions emphasised in our article. The first of these contentions was whether it was desirable from a purely business as well as patriotic point of view that a monopolistic contract for a long period—and fifteen years is a very long period—should be entered into with an alien firm. The explanation that the Tata Iron and Steel Company will "probably" participate in the capital of the proposed subsidiary company and also be represented on the Board of Directors does not make much difference. For, the bulk of the profits will, in any event, go to alien shareholders. The second consideration, which we urged, was whether sufficient opportunity—and encouragement—was given to Indian enterprise to undertake the contract before negotiations with an American firm were begun. Mr. R. D. Tata is, of course, officially in charge of the Tata Iron and Steel Company. And we have the highest respect for his business acumen. But it is not unthinkable that, being a very busy man, he unconsciously allows Mr. Peterson to do things as he thinks best. Nor was the assurance necessary that "the chief consideration with the Board of Directors of the Company, who are all Indian, will be the interests of the shareholders." The point is that the view of the majority of them in regard to what is really in the true interests of the shareholders may not always be the right one. The contingency is not improbable, having regard to prevailing tendencies and influences at work. As for Mr. Marshall, it is, of course, true that he has not actually replaced any high-placed Indian official at Jamshedpur workshops by an American. Nor did we say so. We referred merely to attempts made by him in this direction. We would be relieved to learn that these attempts were not made.

Notes of the Day.

The Miner's Manifesto.

The miners have issued a manifesto stating clearly the reasons which induced them to go on strike while Mr. Lloyd George states his case in his usual police-court style. The miners have taken their stand on the question of broken pledges in refusing adjudication of their claims by an impartial tribunal. They have had a taste of impartial tribunals and the capacity of Cabinet Ministers to carry out their findings. When the Sankey Committee, appointed to go into the coal question, was about to give its verdict, a question was put to Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons which elicited the reply that the Government would carry out the finding of the Committee both in letter and in spirit. No sooner did it become apparent that the miners had won, the Government found a dozen excuses to throw the Committee's report into the waste-paper basket where it lies to this day. It is no wonder that the miners say they have had enough of impartial tribunals, because they have had enough of broken pledges and broken faith. They contend further that they have given ample opportunity to the Government to meet their demands having agreed twice to the postponement of the strike notices while modifying their demands. They say that they have done everything to avoid a stoppage short of yielding up their whole position. They insist that their demands are reasonable in view of the conditions laid down under the March settlement. The Government have been consistently unyielding in their attitude. What else could the miners do but strike? This in short is the position taken up by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

Mr. Lloyd George's Case.

On the other hand, Mr. Lloyd George sends a message to the nation explaining his position. He says the Government have made every effort "consistent with their duty as trustees of the people to avert a calamity." The miners have refused a tribunal, they have refused the fixing of a datum line and they are attempting now "to gain their ends by force." It certainly looks formidable to picture the miner as a bandit with a revolver in his hand threatening the nation in the person of Mr. Lloyd George or the Duke of Northumberland with the cry: "Your money or your life!" The miners have refused a datum line as they refused to the fifties because, according to them, their demands are intrinsically just and they know that an inquiry into the methods of production will shew that they are not to blame for a shortage in output. Did not Mr. Smillie assure Mr. Lloyd George that he was prepared to accept an inquiry into the whole question? New mines are not being worked, the old ones are showing exhaustion, the distances are enormous, the trucks scarce, the management inefficient and unscientific. The datum line can thus have no relation to the miners' demands. But what has a vital relation to them is the cost of living. Even according to the Board of Trade Statistics the cost of living being 161, is 5 points over the total increase of 156 granted to the miners. On this basis, the increase is due at once and in any case the Government have the figures which will not take five minutes to examine in order to settle the justice of the miners' demands. As for the capacity of the industry to pay, why, it is making sixty millions sterling a year over and above the enormous guaranteed profits. The industry can pay and the miners will make it. Already the clouds are lowering. By Wednesday the Railwaymen will have made their choice. Their executive says that it would be serious if the miners lost and that the delegates who are assembling in London should bear this in mind. After the Railwaymen the Transport workers—and *apres ce le deluge*? Whether the deluge comes or not, England will be very near it.

The Bombay Strikes.

In all this there is a lesson to be learned by Labour as well as by Capital in Bombay. It is time for us all to realise that the world is not divided into human beings who are dumb, driven cattle and human beings who fancy themselves as Tamerlanes or Polish barons or Czarist dukes. Life is a question of compromise. We see where a stern aspect of unrelenting indifference has landed Kerensky in Russia, the landed Signor in Italy and where it may lead the mine-owners in England. After all the workers are the real producers of the world's wealth, as any novice of an economist can tell, and it is hardly fair to the public to imagine that any demands they make must necessarily be foolish because they happen to hurt the pockets of the shareholders. We put the case mildly because it is easy to indulge in passionate outbursts when there is so much of woe and misery in the world directly traceable to economic causes. There are, for instance, the Tramwaymen, who are even refused a hearing. There are the postmen, who have starvation staring them in the face while the Director-General takes his hard-earned rest in Simla after his strenuous week-end in Bombay. But starvation is not a weapon which can easily frighten a worker who has known little else the whole of his life. One of the most scandalous episodes of modern times is the manner in which the Postal authorities, on the one side, and the Tramway Directors, on the other, are meeting the grievances of the workers and complaints of the public. They are meeting them with dangerous indifference. The small-minded bureaucrats trying to go one better than Mr. Lloyd George himself, and the superior-minded Directors who do not so much as consider the existence of the public on whose bounty they exist, are the Humpty-Dumpties of our politics. But it must not be forgotten that their tenure is secure only so long the public displays its unexpected and careless impuissance.

THE LATE LOKMANYA.

APOSTLE OF SWARAJYA.

A SCHOLAR, A PATRIOT, A MARTYR, A LIBERATOR.

WORSHIPPED BY HUNDREDS—FOLLOWED BY THOUSANDS—ADMIRED BY MILLIONS.

BOMBAY'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

MEMORIAL TO BE RAISED.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, convened by the Sheriff in response to the requisition, was held at the Town Hall, Bombay, yesterday, to record their sense of deep and profound sorrow at the death of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided and there was a very large attendance, the Hall being crowded to its utmost capacity by citizens, many of whom having to be content with standing outside for want of room inside the Hall. The assembly was composed of all classes and communities, among those present, besides the President and the speakers, being:—Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Dr. M. C. Javle, Mr. B. N. Motiwala, Mr. S. G. Banker, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. R. G. Munsiff and others.

DR. DESHMUKH.

After the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, the Sheriff, had read the notice convening the meeting, Dr. M. G. Deshmukh moved the election of Mr. M. A. Jinnah to the Chair. Dr. Deshmukh said the late Lokmanya Tilak was a trusted leader of the people and their unerring guide and sincere friend, whose death was a serious loss especially at a time when India was progressing towards the attainment of full responsible Government. He (the speaker) had pleasure in moving that the great Nationalist leader of Bombay—Mr. Jinnah—be asked to take the Chair at this important meeting.

Mr. Mathuradas Vassanji seconded the resolution, which was carried amid cheering.

Messages of Sympathy.

Dr. D. D. Sathaye then read out messages from Sir V. D. Thackersey, Mr. K. Natrajan, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. M. R. Jayakar expressing their full sympathy with the object of the meeting and regret at their inability to attend it on account of illness or absence from Bombay.

MR. JINNAH.

The President, addressing the assembly, said that when Dr. Sathaye came to him and asked him whether he would allow his name to be placed before them for election to the presidential chair, he did it readily, for the simple reason that he thought that a man who was the greatest political and social figure of his time and a man of great eminence in the literary world, did deserve a tribute from the citizens of Bombay. Mr. Tilak had, as they all knew, incessantly worked for the cause of his country for more than fifty years. He (the speaker) did not think he was exaggerating when he said, that the present political consciousness that had been awakened in the people of India, was in no small degree due to his persistent efforts in the cause of his Motherland. Mr. Tilak was associated with many movements. He (Mr. Jinnah) had the privilege and the honour to work with him in some, and he could tell them this that it would be very difficult to describe the various services that he had rendered to their country in so short a space of time. He (Mr. Jinnah) had no doubt that volumes might be written about his work, in the political social and literary world. Whether some of them saw eye to eye with him or not, whether in some views of Mr. Tilak they agreed with him or not, one thing he had no hesitation in saying and it was that he was worshipped by hundreds, that he was followed by thousands and that he was admired by the millions of the people of India. (Cheers).

Sagacious far seeing Politicians.

The loss of such a great man at this juncture was a great misfortune for India. His place, not only in the Maharastra, but in the whole of India, would be difficult to fill to-day. (Cheers). They were passing through the most critical times, and one thing might be said of Mr. Tilak, that he was a sagacious, far-seeing politician of the very first order. (Hear, hear). He (Mr. Tilak) knew how far to go; he knew how far to lead his people. He was no dreamer, but was a practical, shrewd, sagacious politician. Such a man was gone from among them. They had gathered together that evening to pay their homage to his memory and that great gathering showed in what great estimate, in what great regard in what great reverence and admiration h was held by the citizens of Bombay, for the work he had done and for the services he had rendered.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved the following resolution:—

"That the Citizens of Bombay assembled in a Public Meeting held in the Town Hall on Monday the 19th day of October 1920 place on record their sense of deep and profound sorrow at the death of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The stainless purity of his life, his services and sufferings in the cause of his country, his deep devotion to the welfare of the people, his arduous endeavours in the fight for National Autonomy—these will enshrine his memory in the grateful recollections of our people, and will be a source of strength and inspiration to countless generations of our countrymen. At this crisis in the history of the Nation, the people will sorely miss his wise, helpful and courageous leadership, the lofty inspiration of his radiant patriotism, and the healing benediction of his counsel in difficulty." (b) "That the President be authorised to forward a copy of the Resolution to the family of the late Lok. Tilak and the Press."

Town Hall Incidents Recalled.

Mr. Patel said when he got up on that platform to address them he could not but recall to memory two or three incidents he had witnessed in that very hall within the last two years or so. The first of these occasions was when a former Governor of Bombay called the leaders of the people to this Hall and insulted them. He (the speaker) could remember how Mr. Tilak and his supporters not being able to put up with the insult, left the Hall. The reply to that insult offered to the leaders of the people was given in this Hall, a few months later when the citizens of Bombay, led by their Chairman, put up a strong opposition to the contemplated memorial to Lord Willingdon, a memorial which had since died its natural death. It was an irony of fate that in this very Hall where a former Governor of the Presidency had chosen to insult the leaders of the people, they had met there that afternoon to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of one of the greatest leaders of the people. It was to be regretted that this Town Hall meeting should not have been presided over by the Governor of this Presidency. This very Governor, a few days ago, had disallowed a resolution, which the Hon. Mr. Belvi wanted to move before the Legislative Council, for the sole reason that sufficient notice had not been given of it.

Absence of Moderates in Meetings.

Another thing which he (the speaker) regretted—and he was sure the assembly would share the regret—was that their Moderate friends had not chosen to attend the meeting. Death should have silenced all opposition. According to the ancient practice of their Motherland, brothers, though they might be the bitterest of enemies, would yet go to condole with each other if a death occurred in the family of the one or the other. Similarly, the one man in Bombay who should have presided over that meeting should have been Sir Dinshaw Wacha, and the one man to have moved the principal resolution should have been Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. But these had absented themselves, and thus broken the time-honoured custom he had just referred to. He however, asked them not to suppose that in doing this, these gentlemen had purposely broken the time-honoured custom. They were not present perhaps because they were old and wished to retire from public life and they should not grudge them the rest after their strenuous life-work.

Lokmanya—Swaraj Personified.

Continuing, Mr. Patel said the late Lokmanya Tilak was Swarajya personified. After passing his L.L.B. examination, he resolved not to join Government service. This was so far back as 1879 and it was the first practice of Non-Cooperation with Government. Mr. Gandhi had started this movement now while Mr. Tilak had practiced it over forty years ago. In fact his whole life had been one of non cooperation with Government. After recounting the main facts of Mr. Tilaks life, Mr. Patel said India had never produced a man like Mr. Tilak. When they went to England on deputation to plead their cause before the democracy of England, Mr. Tilak particularly spoke to him about two things. He said some people doubted whether the Congress was thoroughly representative of the people. To remove any doubt that might exist in this connection he suggested the formation of a Distdict Committee in everyone of the two hundred and fifty districts of the country. These Committees were to elect delegates to the Congress of the thoroughly representative character of which there could be no doubt after that. The secretaries of these Committees should be whole-time paid workers, so that they could have 250 whole-time paid missionaries to carry on the work of the Congress year in and year out. The other thing which Mr. Tilak spoke to him about was the necessity of making known to the democracies of the civilised countries of the world the ways of the bureaucracy and what was happening in India.

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, seconding the resolution, said the grandest funeral that ever was accorded to anybody in the city showed how the people loved the late Lokmanya, and he had no doubt that a fitting memorial would be raised to the great patriot.

MR. VIMADALAL.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, supporting the resolution, said the life of the late Lokmanya Tilak supplied them with many great lessons. It was a life of great simplicity, of sustained self-sacrifice, of high patriotism and of absolute devotion to the idea of duty. He had left behind him a great example of a life nobly lived.

MR. C. V. VAIDYA.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya, further supporting the resolution, said none surpassed the Lokmanya in his love for his Motherland. It was he, who saw in what way he should work for the elevation of his Motherland, at the very moment he left the college after completing his studies. It was not through co-operation that their object of Swarajya was going to be gained but only through non-co-operation. The Lokmanya was the man who brought it to the notice of the people.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, further supporting the resolution, said he hoped a fitting memorial would be raised to the great patriot.

Resolution carried

The resolution was carried unanimously.

MR. BAPTISTA.

Mr. Joseph Baptista then moved the following resolution:—

"That a Committee of persons named below with power to co-opt be appointed and authorised to collect funds and appropriate the same for raising a Memorial or Memorials in honour of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak."

The following are the members of the Committee:—

Memorial Committee's Members.

Mr. M. A. Jinah; Mr. M. R. Jaykar; Mr. C. V. Mehta; Mr. D. G. Banker; Mr. M. B. Velkar; Dr. A. S. Erukar; Mr. Annasahib Nene; Mr. Govindlal Shivlal; Mr. Bankelal Taliwala; Mr. Sitaram Poddar; Mr. Narayanji Dayal; Mr. Gokuldas Damodar; Mr. Naranji Harbhoy; Mr. Nanalal Upadya; Mr. S. A. Brelvi; Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas; Secretaries; Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersy; Mr. S. G. Banker; Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Nappo; Mr. V. D. Patel; Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Mr. J. Baptista; Mr. Gulabchand D. Jhaveri; Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji; Dr. M. G. Deshmukh; Dr. N. D. Savarkar; Dr. G. V. Deshmukh; Mr. Jamnalal Becherji; Mr. Beghoraj Gupta; Mr. Srinivas Bajaj; Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji; Mr. Trikamdas Chatobai; Mr. Gordhandas J. N. Khatau; Mr. M. Ghotami; Mr. D. D. Savlka; Mr. J. M. Mehta; Mr. Umar Sobani; Dr. D. D. Sathaye; Pandit Madhavprasad, Mr. Joseph Baptista; Mr. K. Natrajan; Mr. R. Birla; Mr. Morarji Gokuldas Deoji; Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar; Mr. Sherif Deoji Kanji; Mr. J. J. Vimadalal; Mr. Beniprasad Dalmia; Mr. Fatechanda Ruya; Mr. Lalji Govindji; Mr. Narayandas Purshotamdas; Mr. Motilal N. Dalal; Mr. Hansraj C. Khatau; Mr. Khatri; Mr. L. G. Khare; Mr. C. V. Vaidya; Rai Sahib Sangidas Jaisherw; Mr. L. R. Tairsee; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

Mr. Baptista said he begged to assure them that never before had a more agreeable or less onerous duty been assigned to him than that of moving that resolution, and he also believed that never before had a more acceptable proposition been placed before them. The resolution proposed to raise a Memorial or Memorials to Mr. Tilak, but Mr. Tilak needed no memorial. Because so far as he knew Mr. Tilak was securely enshrined in in their hearts, his name was inscribed in the temple of fame, and in the books of the immortals, as a scholar, as a patriot, as a martyr, and as a liberator of his people. He, therefore, needed no memoral either in marble or bronze.

First Apostle of Swarajya.

But, when they said they were going to raise a Memorial to Mr. Tilak, they did not mean to raise a Memorial to him as Mr. Tilak; they meant to raise a Memorial to Mr. Tilak as the Lokmanya, the symbol of liberty and the apostle of Swarajya for the whole of India. It was in that capacity that they proposed to raise a Memorial and they would all agree that so far as that was concerned there was not the slightest doubt that Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the first Apostle of Swarajya. (Hear, hear). More than 30 years ago he resolved to make Swarajya the goal of his politics in India. Why? Because he realized that the bondage of India caused the poverty of India, for which the Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhoy Naoroji—(cheers)—wept for the whole of India, and Dadabhoy Naoroji himself ventured to prescribe Swarajya for the whole of India.

His resolve to India's bondage,

Lokmanya realised that the bondage of India was the spring of all distress was the cause of great humiliation to the manhood and to the womanhood of India, and he resolved so far as he could see and do, to put an end to that boidage of India, and for that purpose to start an institution of Swarajya for India. Having thus defined his goal, he had to devise his methods. He saw the situation before him, and began to master it, and put before him the pros and cons. He, first of all, realised that the doctrine of trusteeship was a downright humbug, because he had no faith in the doctrine of Trusteeship. He saw the extension of the Empire in Central Asia, and they realised to day from the confession of Lord Curzon that further extension in that direction was impossible. It had reached its highest point. Therefore it was he (Mr. Tilak) had no trust in the doctrine of Trusteeship. Further he had no confidence in British pledges and promises. They were worse than the scraps of paper upon which they were written and for which such scraps they had seen the British people denounce the German people. Still they were more guilty than the Germans themselves becaus they had thrown more such scraps into the basket. He had no faith or confidence in the spirit of Anglo-India, that very spirit which was exposed to the whole world in all the nakedness, the spirit which made a boast of Dyer's achievements and the verdict of the House of Lords. Mr. Tilak had to face that spirit.

People of India—his only hope.

Realising all these he saw that his only hope was in the people of India, and for this he had to rouse the people of India from the slumber of centuries It was no bed of roses through which he had to pass, it was a valley of tears, for the success of Swaraj ad to that end it was that he had to drink to the dregs of the cup of bitterness with the courage of a martyr and a true Mahratta. Having done that, he infused into the people that nationalism which had now become the most militant political thing in the whole of Inda. That man alone put that spirit ints hem. This was the work of Mr. Tilak. It roused the antipathy of the Government and the Anglo-Indians when they saw what was the goal of Tilak's politics, and having seen that, they took the necessary action to send him to jail, to crush the spirit of India in him. But they did not succeed. They hated him so much, they hated him even beyond the grave. When he died the people gave their verdict. Never before in the whole history of Bombay, had such a scene been witnessed. He knew very well that the seed he had sown was bearing fruit that day. He had gone but he did not go before bringing them well within the sight of Swarajya.

Appeal for Funds.

Mr. Baptista then appealed to all to contribute their mite to the success of the Memorial whatever form it might take. He believed every mill-hand and labourer of Bombay would be sure to pay Re. 1 each; but he said that the rich should give according as it fitted their station and the deserts of the man whose memory they wished to perpetuate. Let the people give quick and give it in plenty. But whatever may be the object or shape of the Memorial which this meeting might decide upon he suggested that the ground on which Mr. Tilak was cremated must be considered as sacred. He suggested that this ground must be reserved for them. (Cries of "yes.'") Therefore they should make this memorial worthy of the man, and worthy of the coming Swarajya.

PROF. S. M. PARANJPE.

Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, seconding the resolution, said they were all agreed that the services rendered by the late Lokmanya to the country deserved a fitting Memorial; but he said and laid emphasis on this that the soul of Lok. Tilak would find peace in heaven, only when they gave the Memorial such a form that it would carry to a successful issue the work on which he had set his heart throughout the whole of his life.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, supporting the resolution, asked the assembly to do their duty by the memory of Mr Tilak by contributing generously to the memorial fund.

Mr. M. K. Azad, further supporting the resolution, said he hoped the Mahomedan community would not lag behind in this matter.

His duty done—Indians should do theirs.

Mr. Narayandas Purshotamdas, further supporting the resolution, said Mr. Tilak had done his duty by his countrymen and the latter should now do their duty by him.

The resolution was carried.

Votes of thanks.

A hearty vote of thanks was then accorded to the Sheriff for convening the meeting. The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas, replying to the vote of thanks, said he was glad that during his shrievalty he had been useful to the city. He wished to add one word and it was that in these times before they took, an uncharitable view of a man they should consider whether he was loyal and true to the country or not.

On the motion of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. L. G. Khare, hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the President.

India exasperated and desperate.

Replying to the vote of thanks Mr. Jinnah said he thanked them very much indeed for passing the vote of thanks. They had heard many speeches, and he did not want to inflect another o them because they must have been very much tired. But he wished to point out one thing. As Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas had toid them, in these days in the whole of India everybody was electrified. There was not the slightest doubt that the whole country, from one end of India to the other, was absolutely exasperated and desperate. He did not wish to go into details but there was one thing which he wanted to make clear, and that was that the primary cause of the exasperation and desperation on the part of the people was

(Continued on next page.)

SEQUEL TO COAL CRISIS.

RAILWAYMEN'S SYMPATHY.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

MINERS' MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Oct. 18.

The Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen met this morning and subsequently issued a statement announcing that a special conference of the railway delegates would be held on October 20th to consider the coal crisis. The Executive has issued instructions to the branches pointing out what a serious position would occur if the miners were to be defeated and requesting them to bear this in mind in the coming decision and to be prepared to act at once under instructions they might receive as a result of the delegate meeting.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION.

GOVERNMENT POSITION EXPLAINED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16, 12-20 p.m.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Oct. 18.

Mr. Lloyd George has addressed a message to the nation setting forth the Government's position regarding the strike. The message reads:—

"The nation is confronted with a coal strike. The Government have made every effort, consistent with their duty as trustees for the people, to avert a calamity. The proposals of the Government have been supported by many responsible leaders of the Miners' Federation and are regarded by all sections of the people as fair and reasonable. The Government have offered to submit the miners' claim for increase of wages to an impartial tribunal and to abide by the result. This offer the miners have refused. The Government have offered to give the increase asked for if the miners would restore the present low production of coal to the figures of the early part of the present year. This too the miners have refused, against the advice of some of their most experienced leaders. They are attempting now to gain their ends by force. The nation must and will resist such an attack with all its strength and there can be no doubt as to the issue."

MIXERS' MANIFESTO.

"CONSISTANTLY UNYIELDING ATTITUDE OF GOVT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 18.

Simultaneously with Mr. Lloyd George the Miners' Federation issued a statement declaring that the miners have been forced into the strike because of the consistently unyielding attitude of the Government in the face of the reasonable claims which left them without an honourable alternative. The Federation emphasise that they allowed ample time for negotiations and modified their claims in the interests of peace twice agreeing to the suspension of strike notices. The Statement contends that the Federation's record throughout has been one of studious moderation and anxiety to take any possible step to avoid stoppage. It is explained that the refusal to refer the wage questions to a tribunal is due to the treatment meted out by the Government in connection with the Sankey Commission. The Federation accuse the Government of declining to give effect to the recommendations of the Majority Commission after pledging itself to these recommendations in order to avert a crisis.

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE TO NATION.

STILL SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF COAL FOR PUBLIC SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 18.

In the course of his message to the nation Mr. Lloyd George emphasises that the supplies of coal for public services are sufficient and there should be no cessation of employment until it can no longer be avoided. He urges the people to remain calm and deal with the emergencies as they arise. "No one," he says," need underrate the damage that a strike will do, but no one need be dismayed. We have been through much more difficult times. With steady purpose and determination the nation will overcome all its difficulties."

STEPS TO AMELIORATE HARDSHIPS.

MINERS PREPARED FOR BITTER STRIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-25 p.m., Oct. 16.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Oct. 18.

Government have taken immediate steps to ameliorate strike hardships. Not only is the use of coal restricted to necessitous requirements, but the transport scheme has been prepared which can be put into immediate operation while, if necessary, the system of food rationing will be reintroduced. Sugar ration has already been curtailed from twelve to six ounces.

The Miners have already begun to come out and it is expected that the stoppage will be complete by the end of the day, involving a million miners, while hundreds of thousands of industrial workers in other trades will shortly be rendered idle. For example, 20,000 steel and ironworkers were suddenly thrown out of employment in the important Teeside district of Yorkshire to-day. Military leave has been stopped in Portsmouth, and the officers on leave have been recalled.

PREPARED FOR "LONG AND BITTER FIGHT."

The miners declare that they are prepared for a long and bitter fight, but the fight to finish is not countenanced by other Trade Union leaders. It is anticipated that within a few days, the proposals, for mediation will be made by the miners' partners in the Triple Alliance. The transport workers still have to declare themselves and a joint conference of railwaymen and transport-workers has been called for October 18th No arrangements have yet been made for the summoning of the Triple Alliance which is partly due to the absence of Mr. Thomas, who arrived back only this afternoon from Prague, where he has been staying the problems of Czecho-Slovakia.

MR. THOMAS' APPEAL TO TRADE UNIONISTS.

Immediately on his return, Mr. Thomas set to work and made a significant speech at Cricklewood when he pointed out that the miners' strike had occurred at a time when the financial, economic and social position of the country was never worse. He emphasised that the people who assumed that the credit of Britain was of no importance to workers did not know that no nation was so dependent on credit as Britain, and that no section of the people would suffer more from the absence of credit than the workers. He expressed his thankfulness that the door was still left open by Mr. Lloyd George and declared it was the duty of all Trade-Unionists to strive for peaceful settlement.

The "Pioneer" believes Sir Godfrey Fell, I.C.S., formerly Financial Adviser, Military Department, is to be appointed Secretary, Army Headquarters.

The Hon. Mr. Chaudhuri Mohammad Ismail Khan of Barisal has resigned his membership of the All-India Moslem League Bengal Provincial Moslem League, the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and Backerganj District Association, owing to those bodies having adopted the policy of Non-Cooperation which in his opinion is prejudicial to the best interests of the country.

DARKNESS STILL PREVAILS.

TRAM INSPECTORS' ULTIMATUM.

AUTHORITIES REMAIN INDIFFERENT.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PUBLIC.

The postmen's, telegraph peons [illegible] men's and Gas-workers' strikes are still continuing. The prospect of a settlement seems as remote as ever. The unjust and futile measures of the employers who are now trying to break the strike by means of threats, have driven the chances of a compromise at a good distance.

THE POSTAL STRIKE.

The strike of the postmen and telegraph peons is going to complete a month to-day—and it is impossible to narrate the sufferings to which the body public, has been subjected during this period—but even yet, the authorities are as indifferent towards both the strikers and the public, as if nothing has happened in the city. They seem to be thinking that by starting a few delivery-centres and asking the public to dance attendances at the centres for their mail, they have discharged their responsibility. Recruits who are now generally known in the city as "postal pets" though paid Rs. 3, per head, per day, besides free-quarters, etc. that is three times what an experienced striker was drawing are not making any headway in situation.

GAS WORKERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the Gasworkers is also counting the nineteenth day of its existence to-day. During this long period of time the streets of this great city has been without a light. On Sunday the Company issued the following notice to their men:—

All men who left their work without notice on October 1st are now considered as dismissed. Men wishing to be re-engaged should report on Tuesday 19th, at a.m. and take their pay when they will be informed if thty can be employed either at once or later.

All men accepted for re-employmen will not lose their past service as qualifying for pension or for benefits under new provident fund and gratuity.

TRAMWAY MEN'S STRIKE.

The tramway strike is also continuing with the same sort from interference as before. The suspended routes have not been as yet blessed with the resumption of service and the Company's new employees are afraid of runninig a car after night-fall.

The telegraph authorities have brought down some new recruits from the Punjab and many of them are found on public roads, with a telegram in hand and asking every passerby as to where it was to be delivered. How long will things go on like this?

TRAMWAY UNION'S BULLETIN.

NO, VIII.

Yesterday morning about two to three hundred men assembled near the Tramway workshops at Dadar. Officers of the Company approached them to invite them to return to work. They were told that the Police were there to protect them. The [illegible] of the workers was that they could not [illegible]rley" with officers of the Company individually and that as they were all members of the Union any further negotiations should be conducted with the Union through the Secretary who was present there at the time. Not one man obeyed the officers, all turned away and marched off to the Maidan to join their comrades.

A mass meeting of the workers was held later in the day on the Maidan. Miss Chatopadhaya, Secretary of the Madras Labour Board was present. The Vice-President, Secretary, etc., addressed the workers. Not one man has rejoined work; on the other hand, about twenty-five "loyalists" have joined the strikers.

Inspectors who were working until to-day held a meeting last night at the Mastan Talao. The Vice-President and Secretary of the Union were present. When the case of the strikers was put before them and after many speeches, all the Inspectors present decided to join the Union. Seventy-five including some drivers immediately becamt members of the Union. Further it was resolved that the Inspectors should give twenty-four hours' notice to the Company in which the Company should accept the demands of the strikers, failing to receive a satisfactory reply by this evening, they decided to join the strikers. They have further put forward the following as their demands:—

(a) B class Inspectors, regulators and starters' grades should be Rs. 55—65—70. (b) A class Inspectors and regulators should have Rs. 75—85—90.

(c) Ticket memo clerks should have Rs. 40—50—55.

(d) All other demands same as conductors and drivers.

The conductors and drivers resolved not to resume work until all demands are granted. Great scenes of enthusiasm marked the proceedings. This was really the end of a happy day.

GAS DEADLOCK.

STOKERS AT STAKE.

The following correspondence has passed between Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. A. R. Burch:—

Matharpacady,
17th October, 1920.

Dear Mr. Burch,

I should like to discuss matters with you regarding the claims of the men on strike. I have to-day made myself acquainted with the various points of dispute. Having gone through the correspondence I feel with a little sweet reasonableness on both sides the matters can be settled in half an hour. But there is one stumbling block which the strike has created. You say that you cannot get rid of the temporary staff you have engaged. This means that you will take back only those whom you require. If this be so, it is of course useless for me to see you. I have read your last letter wherein you write that "the remainder" will be taken back "as quickly as disorganised departments can be got working again." This is so indefinite that I do not think it can form the basis of discussion. If you are willing to take all men on strike back, I believe, we can settle the other points in dispute. But if you are not willing to take them back together, it will be fruitless for me to see you. I shall be obliged if you would kindly let me know your attitude on this important point per bearer.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

18th October, 1920.

Joseph Baptista, Esq.,
Matharpacady,
Bombay.

Dear Mr. Baptista,

I should be most happy to see you and discuss matters, but I was obliged to give my word to the new men employed in the Retort House that the work would be permanent. As you rightly say this position has been created by the strike, entered on by the men without a shadow of justification after notice to strike on 15th instant had been given. I regret that in these circumstances you do not consider it is any use our meeting.

Yours very truly,
(Sd.) A. R. BURCH.
Matharpacady,

18th October, 1920.

Dear Mr. Burch,

Thanks for your letter. I am sorry you cannot see your way to dispense with the new comers in the Retort House or find some other employment for them. Under the circumstances you will no doubt appreciate my inability to ask the men to resume work without their coworkers in the Retort House.

I should, however, before closing the door altogether like to place one consideration before you. I feel the grievances of the retort men called for the most sympathetic treatment. They have to work in a heated atmosphere in a hot climate. The demand of nature on their system is greater than in England. I have seen men at work in the iron foundries and know what rest they require. Your men work 12 hours with intervals of rest to get away from the heat of the furnaces. They used to handle three bhuttis at a time. Now the same batch of 10 men have to handle four bhuttis. More work on same wages. The men have asked for 8 hours instead of 12. If they work 8 hours you will require 90 men instead of the 60. Can't you manage to reduce the hours and thus keep your promise to the new comers as well as take the old men back again. I am sure you will find your new men cannot work as satisfactorily as your old men. Besides the men say that you are paying the new men almost double of that you paid them and in addition you find food or meat for them etc., etc. I am not sure whether this information is correct. But if it be, surely it cannot form the terms of permanent employment.

I am sorry I did not intervene at an earlier stage. The fact is I was not aware that I was appointed President of this Union. I had certainly not accepted the presidentship. It was only on Saturday last Mr. Ginwalla informed me that I was President, and the men asked me to look into the merits of the case. As I wrote to you yesterday I felt the points of difference are so small that they could be settled in no time. I must confess that your letter gave me the impression that you were ready to look into matters with sympathy. It is unfortunate that the dismissal of Tookaram precipitated matters and led to the difficulties of settlement. However, it is useless to cry over spilt milk. I find I must write "Too Late" as on other matters of graver importance. But I think you would do well to make an effort in the direction I am suggesting. I trust you will put your sympathy to a further strain to help the men. I am confident the men have nothing more than bread and some rest in view.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Dear Mr. Baptista,

I have yours of to-day; it would be much better if you saw me: I cannot enter into another long correspondence: I will say however that the men we now have in the retort house cannot be found other work: they are stokers: we have nothing else they can do and very few jobs at all carrying such high pay: in a short time they will be as efficient as the old hands:—their pay is exactly the same as strikers: it is true we are feeding them temporarily as well. I am indeed astonished to hear you did not know you were President of the Gas Workers' Union: it has published in the press weeks ago. It will no doubt be news to you that the question of stokers' hours and wages was *not raised at all* by Mr. Ginwalla at the *full settlement*. I arrived at with him on 18th September it was put forward afterwards together with demand for reinstatement of men shortened off and one man discharged under threat of a strike on 15th instant. I have expressed my willingness to discuss the matter of stokers hours (as published in the press) but it has not been responded to: it is now too late. I have published saying that as many men as possible would now be taken back and that such would lose nothing due to their past service but of course that offer cannot continue indefinitely.

The whole affair has been badly bungled: but not by me.

Yours very truly,
(Sd.) A. R. BURCH.

Oct. 18th, 1920.

THE POSTAL MUDDLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A Money Order was sent to me from Rajkot on September 13th and was paid to me on the Oct. 15th only through the courtesy of a friend of mine.

I have seen of late that the clerks of the Kalbadevi Post Office deliver Money Orders to some of the Firms of Book-sellers and Chemists at their shops. Would it not be better if these Firms are given intimations to call at the Post Office to receive their M. O.s through their servants? The private individuals who are the real sufferers during the strike have no concentrated voice. The Post Office clerks who go out for delivery are paid Rs. 5 as allowance besides their pay and Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 as Victoria hire, why then these clerks should not be asked to effect payment of M. O. for private individuals instead of a few isolated Firms?

Sometime back the Postmaster-General contradicted the statement of high payment to the staff engaged for delivery. Is it incorrect that the delivery clerks who are engaged for house to house delivery are paid Rs. 3 a day or Rs. 90 a month? Is it not equally correct that the hamals engaged in place of packers are paid Rs. 1/8 or Rs. 2 a day, that is Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 a month?

It is high time that the authorities put a stop to such an extravagant waste of public money and concede to the Postmen their just demand.—Yours, etc.

TRUTH.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

SCOUTS AND STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your correspondence appearing in your issue of the 15th instant under the nom-de-plume of "Scout Master," I have to refer him to Book "The Boy Scouts Association" (Policy Organisation and rules of January 1920) for the validity of my paragraph under criticism. The said paragraph was also cited in "The Times of India" on the 5th instant by Mr. Lorimor (Scout Master 5th Bombay Troop). I do not wish to bandy words further with "Scout Master" who appears to be a selfstyled Scout Master.

I may mention that the alleged Scout Master has clearly shown his bad taste by dragging in extraneous matters with which this discussion has nothing to do. He may know that I belong to a much higher authority than he thinks. I do not see how my letter in which I quoted only the Scouts Rule No. 87 can create apathy among the public towards the Scout movement and I think the "Scout Master" has made this allegation simply with a view to create prejudice.

If the "Scout Master" is at all what he claims to be then I think he would have written under his own real name and not attacked people anonymously, which is unworthy of a real Scout.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. DAVAR.

STRIKE IN CALCUTTA DOCKS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The jetty section and dock hands who went on strike on Friday are still out. The loading of steamers, owing to the strike among cranemen is at a standstill, and several steamers ready to discharge cargo are lying idle. Among the railway staff only ten drivers of engines are working, the rest of the men having struck. The coolies are still loyal to their employers, but the only work carried on at the jetties yesterday, was the loading of railway waggons and bullock-carts by the coolies. There are about seven vessels at the jetties, and considerable loss is being sustained by the owners owing to their lying idle.

The northern section where there are only railwaymen and coolies employed in the menial staff the former except the drivers have struck work, while at Kidderpore docks the railway men were still holding out yesterday. The demand of the men is 50 per cent. increase all round. No further developments have taken place.

CALCUTTA GAS STRIKE.

CORPORATION'S EMERGENCY MEETING

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The following statement has been issued by the Corporation:—The Chairman and the Gas Special Committee of the Corporation have been in constant touch with the Oriental Gas Co. since the strike at the Co.'s works. The Committee have held three emergency meetings to consider the situation. At a special meeting held on Saturday afternoon the Committee discussed the present situation with Mr. Snelgrove, General Manager of the Oriental Gas Co. He informed the Committee that about 100 men had returned to work and he gave an assurance that in all probability he would be in a position to supply gas for about 50 per cent. of the street lamps from next Wednesday night. In the meantime the Corporation Lighting Superintendent has been instructed to increase, as far as possible, during the four days of the Pujahs, the number of electric lights in as many crossings as possible.

IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA STRIKE.

LASCARS AND FIREMEN OUT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company Limited advise local papers that, owing to the sudden strike of lascars and firemen on board their vessels on Saturday morning, most of the are being held up and the mail steame Nepaul, which was due to sail from Rangoon at 7 30 on Saturday, did not get away. Onl a few of the creek steamers plying to th Delta staitions were able to be despatched.

LASCARS ON STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 16.

Lascars of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company went on strike this morning. Launches that were to leave to-day did not. Men want higher wages, shorter hours and leave once in a year. The men abandoned various steamers and launches at 6 a.m. to-day.

CENTENARY OF DEATH OF NAPOLEON I IN MAY 1921.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

PARIS, Oct. 15.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 18.

The Havas Agency states:—

The Committee for commemorating May 1921 centenary of the death of Napoleon I has received the adhesion of the American Commander-in-Chief, General Persing. Marshal Foch is the President of the Committee and Marshal Haig and the Italian General Diaz Vice-Presidents.

FRANCE'S PROGRAMME FOR SUPPLY OF PETROLEUM.

PROSPECT OF AMERICAN SALES.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

PARIS. Oct. 15.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 18.

According to newspapers, French administration is evolving a vast programme for insuring France being abundantly supplied with petroleum and for developing the national petroleum production.

"Le Matin" announcing the arrival in Paris of the President of a leading American Petroleum Trust states that the Company intends organising sales in France on a large scale, the immediate consequence of which in the papers' opinion will be a substantial reduction of the oil prices, which are now almost prohibitive.

MR. T. HUNTER.

REPORT OF BEING KILLED IN AFFRAY CONTRADICTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 18.

It is incorrect that Sinn Fein Member of Parliament, Mr. T. Hunter, was kliled in the affray in Dublin on October 14th.

A TATA CONTRACT.

AN EXPLANATION.

With reference to a leading article in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 16th instant on "A Tata Contract," the Associated Press understands that Tata Iron and Steel Co. have under consideration proposal of an American firm for establishment of subsidiary company at Jamshedpur under the Indian Companies Act similar to English subsidiary companies. The quantity of steel required by subsidiary comany would represent about seven per cent of total output after Tata's extension works at Jamshedpur are completed. The value of the above annual supply is estimated at much less than a crore of rupees and would be for a period of fifteen years only. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. would probably participate in the capital of the proposed subsidiary company and also be represented on its Board of Directors. Mr. R. D. Tata is in charge of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. and the chief consideration with the Board of Directors of the company, who are all India, will be the interests of the shareholders. It is not true that Mr. Marshall has placed any high Indian official at Jamshedpur workshops by an American.

APOSTLE OF SWARAJYA.

(Continued from previous page.)

the utter disregard of public opinion by Government. (Cheers.) He was very glad that day that the Sheriff was among them, because being an official he was certainly subject to the orders of Government. That he had been allowed to convene that meeting as Sheriff of Bombay, showed that the Government of Bombay at least in that particular matter had shown great respect for the public opinion but that was a small matter. Whether they were allowed to hold a meeting in the Town Hall or at Shantaram's Chawl was a small matter. He wanted to make it clear that if Government desired to heal the wounded hearts of the people, the lacerated feelings of the people of this country, there was only one method and that was that they must have regard for the public opinion and respect it.

Mr. Jinnah's advice.

He did not believe that there was any true son of India who did not desire Self-Government for his country. They were not at variance on that point but the difference was only as regarded the methods and the means and that was where the problem became a difficult one. When a person become exasperated and desperate undoubtedly certain forces in him were let loose and he would lose his balance. He assured them that no one desired it more fervently more sincerely, that the nation should march to its goal, namely Self-Government. But he wanted all to see and realise how far they could march and with what forces in this country. Mr. Tilak's greatest political quality was that he always took measure and knew his limitations. Like the individual, let the people also not forget, in the moment of excitement in the moment of provocation, in the moment of desperation, let them not forget what materia' they had and what best use they could make of it. He thanks them once more, and in conclusion asked them not to let their actions be premature because it might bring misfortune. He thanked them once more for passing the vote of thanks for his having come there to pay his humble tribute to the great man whose loss they all mourned. (Loud Cheers).

The proceedings then terminated.

FATAL CONFLICT AT SAN GIOVANNI ROTONDO.

OVER HOISTING RED FLAG IN MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 18.

Rome.—A message from San Giovanni Rotondo (Foggio) states that a conflict has taken place between the political demonstrators and the carabinieri as a result of the leaders of former seizing the municipal buildings and attempting to hoist the Red Flag. The carabinieri after being attacked received reinforcements and retaliated, killing 14 demonstrators and wounding 80.

Social & Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd accompanied by Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Private Secretary, Captain A. K. Macewan, Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. G. Grafton Young Surgeon, and Captain the Hon. H .P. Verney and Lieut. K. H. Grant, Aides de Camp arrived at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Saturday afternoon

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd accompanied by Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Private Secretary, Captain A. K. MacEwan, Military Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Grafton Young, Surgeon, Captain J. Verney ad Lieut. K. H. Grant, R.N., Aides-de-Camp left Ganesh khind for Mahableshwar on Saturday.

We are glad to say that Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas is progressing satisfactrily and is able to see his friends.

Marble bust of Lokamanya made from sittings available.

Price, Rs. 2,500.

His son and Mrs. Besant writes:—
"The bust is a speaking likeness."

Plaster marble and bronze busts and statues of Lokamanya of large and small sizes are being executed.

Among others, busts of Mahatma Gandhi, Poet Tagore, Mrs. Besant and other prominent persons, all made from sittings are also available.

V. V. WAGH,
Sculptor,
Premier Sculpture Studio,
Shingne Building, Bombay 4.

POLES WANT VILNA.

"WILL OF INHABITANTS IN FAVOUR OF POLAND."

REPLY TO JOINT FRENCH AND BRITISH NOTE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 18.

"The Times" learns from Warsaw that the attitude of the Polish Government towards the Vilna episode has been outlined in the Diet by the Premier, who, while repudiating the coup as a breach of military discipline, declared that the Government regarded the Vilna district as a part of Poland on the ground that the will of the inhabitants has been several times expressed in favour of Poland.

In reply to the joint French and British note holding Poland responsible for General Zeligowski's action the Polish Government has declared that it will regard the occupation of Vilna by foreign troops as an attack on the free decision of the population and that it will be compelled to protest.

It is stated that Marshal Pilsudski tendered his resignation but that he has withdrawn it provisionally at the request of the Government.

OPERATIONS IN MIDDLE EUPHRATES REGION.

ENEMY DISLODGED FROM A STRONG POSITION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 18.

A War Office communique from Mesopotamia reports that the columns operating in the Middle Euphrates region have encountered considerable resistance but the East Yorks assisted by the 13th Rajputs have dislodged the enemy from a strong position with forty casualties. The enemy lost very heavily

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BAGDAD, Oct. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 18.

Kufa was relieved this morning at 9-30. The garrison is well.

SAFES AND LOCKS.

During the last Disastrous, fire in the Mulji Jetha Market, Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remain intact.

Our Safes are being used by the following well-known firms, &c.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla)
Messrs. S. Gahagan & Co. Messrs. Khatao Makanji & Co. Nasarwanji P. Karani, Esqrs., (Partner of Messrs, Batliwala & Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.

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INDIA SAFE MANUFACTURING Co.

Show Room.—290, Shaik Memon Street, Near Mulji Jetha Market.

Factory:—Jacob's Circle, Clerk Road, Near Simplex Mills, BOMBAY.

Re: INCOME TAX AND EXCESS PROFITS TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & Co.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years,
at 53, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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The only manufacturers of Machinery for:—

Corn grinding, Seed crushing,
Rice polishing, Oil extracting,
Mortar Grinding, Timber sawing,
Paint manufacturing & Sundry machinery

ON LARGEST SCALE IN INDIA.

Particulars and prices on application.

HOW HUNGARY FREED HERSELF.

TRIUMPH OF NON-COOPERATION.

A "CLASSIC CASE."

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Swarajaya Sabha, the Indian Home Rule League and the National Union Mr. V. J. Patel delivered a public lecture on "Non-Violent Non-Cooperation in Hungary", on Sunday evening, at the Morarji Gokaldas Hall. There was a fairly large attendance, whose enthusiasm and interest were greatly aroused by the speech.

Mr. Patel said:—

Friends, Hungary provides the classic case of non-cooperation. It was the first case and it was completely successful. It inspired the Sinn Fein policy now being followed in Ireland, for it was out of a book written on "The Resurrection of Hungary" by Arthur Griffiths (now Vice-President of the "Irish Republic") that the Sinn Fein movement arose.

To understand the Hungarian movement one must go back to 1718, when the Austrians and Hungarians forcibly defeated the Turks, who had dominated their territories for 200 years. Austria and Hungary then united as free and equal nations with one Emperor, but the Court was at Vienna (the Austrian capital) and the Hungarian aristocracy who gathered round it became denationalized. In course of time the Austrian Emperors progressively ignored Hungary's rights scheming to suppress its separate nationality and language.

A secret conspiracy was organised to free Hungary of Austrian dominance; it was discovered, and the leaders were executed or imprisoned. For a time Hungary became subservient to Austrian rule.

"HUNGARY, A NATION."

A few idealists, however, kept alive the idea of "Hungary, a nation" and when the Emperor of Austria ordered a levy of troops from Hungary the old spirit of independence reasserted itself among the people and they declined to recognise his authority or obey his command. "The King of Hungary is alone entitled to our allegiance while he governs through the constitution", they said. "To the Emperor of Austria-Hungary owes no allegiance. Convoke the Diet of Hungary and let the levy of troops be decided by it, or decide it not at all."

This struggle over this issue continued for five years. In the end the Emperor Franz was compelled to summon the Diet—the first that had met for 11 years.

At the opening of the Diet an incident occurred which caused an immense sensation both in Austria and Hungary. Count Szechenyi, one of the richest Hungarian nobles, rose, and addressed the Assembly in the Hungarian language. The other nobles (denationalized by their contact with Vienna) remonstrated with him, putting down his indiscretion to an impulse of youth (he was only 34); but on the next occasion he cooly repeated the offence. The scene, as described by Arthur Griffiths, is worth quoting here:—

"For a moment the young noble stood silent in the centre of the House. Then fixing his eyes on the leader of his advisers he opened his mouth, and lo? out of it slowly rolled Hungarian periods. As the astonished and deceived nobles sat spell-bound, his voice rose and rang and swelled with passion and triumph and exultation through the Chamber, chanting, in the despised tongue of the nation, the story of Hungary's woe, and foretelling her resurrection. When he ceased, the old man sat dazed, but many of the younger nobles, stirred in their hearts, stricken in their consciences, set up a shout of applause."

A great wave of enthusiasm passed through the people in support of Szechenyi: but the older nobles were shocked. Szechenyi cared not about their opinion. He quietly proceeded on his course.

One day he walked into the Lower House and sat listening to a discussion on the ways and means of fostering their national language. A delegate rose and urged that it was nonsense to consider the matter; the only means by which the Hungarian language and Hungarian education could be maintained, was the establishment of a Hungarian University, and the Austrian Government would not permit them to levy a tax for such a purpose. Sadly the other delegates agreed; then another sensational event occurred.

"Szechenyi rose in the House, and begged its permission to hear him for one minute. The permission was accorded, and Szechenyi delivered a short speech in Hungarian language. This was the whole of it: 'I am a noble, I shall contribute the entire of one year's income from my estates to found a national academy of sciences.' The House was moved to enthusiasm. 'I will contribute a thousand Florins', cried one member. 'And I two thousand', 'and I—and I', and so forth, and in a few minutes' time the respectable sum of 150,000 Florins was guaranteed, and the Hungarian academy of sciences became a reality."

SZECHENYI BECOMES THE LEADER.

The country onw rang with the name of Szechenyi; he became the recognised leader of the people. He declined, however, to become the head of any political movement, or to organise any rebellion against Australia. He concentrated upon education, agriculture and industry. "Revive your language", he said. "Educate yourself. Develop your agriculture, expand your industry. Thus shall you become a great and self-supporting nation."

The new national life which Szechenyi did so much to stir naturally found political expression, however. Its leaders were Francis Deak, a Catholic country gentleman, and Louis Kossuth, a Protestant barrister. They met for the first time in the Diet of 1833 and, though they differed widely, their common patriotism drew them together in close association. Kossuth was imbued with French revolutionary and dreamed of a Universal Republic to which an independent Hungary would be federated. Deak did not share the principles of French Revolution and did not desire to break the monarchical link with Hungary. Here is Deak's programme in his own words:—

"Hungary is a free country, independent in its whole system of legislation and administration. It is subordinate to no other country. We have no wish to oppose the interest of our country to the unity of the Monarchy or the security of its existence; but we consider that it is contrary to law of justice that the interest of Hungary should be made subordinate to those of any country whatsoever. . . . We will never consent that it shall be sacrificed to the unity of the system of Government. . . . Our constitutional life is a treasure which we cannot sacrifice either to foreign interest or to material advantages, howsoever great. Our first duty is to preserve and strengthen it."

Deak's voice was persistently thundering out in the Diet in denunciation of its subserviency to Austrian tyranny. The moderates asked: "What can we do? We cannot fight Austria with the sword—What then is there left, but to submit and be silent?"

"Your laws are violated yet your mouths remain closed?" Deak responded. "Woe to the nation who raises no protest when its law is outraged It contributes to its own slavery by its silence. The nation which submits to injustice and oppression without protest is doomed."

As has frequently been the case, the national movement was associated with a land movement. When Deak was told that the land was the property of the lords of the soil, he retorted, "The Gods of old claimed, but a share in the ownership of the woods and fields and hills and vales and streams—have ye grown greater than the Gods" The county councils backed Deak, refusing to carry out the arbitrary ordinances of the Austrian Government and pressing forth agrarian reform. The demand for the latter was so strong that at length the Hungarian nobles gave way. But the Austrian Government intervened. It would not permit agrarian reform.

DETERMINED POPULAR DEMAND.

A determined popular movement now arose and the Diet elected in 1836 was of a determined nature. The "patriots" demanded a scheme of national education; the Government rejected the demand, but the debates had a most valuable propaganda effect. Kossuth published lithograph reports of what was said and circulated them throughout the country. The Austrian Government, alarmed by the popular feeling, attempted to bribe Kossuth to silence by offering him a post. He declined it.

Having failed to corrupt, the Austrian Government proceeded to coerce. It arrested Szechenyi, Kossuth, Wesselyeni (a sympathetic noble), and John Balogh, a member of the Diet, and sentenced them to several years' imprisonment. As a result of Balogh's arrest; "his seat in the Diet was declared vacant, and a Government candidate full of smiles and promises issued his address to the electors. Electors promptly renominated John Balogh; and the Government thereupon instructed the Lord Lieutenant of the County to present each free and independent elector with a five-Florin note and invite him to come up to the Government stores and choose such goods as he might yearn to possess, on the day of Poll. On the day of the poll the electors returned John Balogh by a sweeping majority, after which they hoisted him on their shoulders and carried him in triumph to the County Council Rooms each elector bearing in his fist a stout stave on the top of which was stuck the generous Government's five-Florin note. In the Council Chamber they found the Lord Lieutenant, and moved him to the chair. When he was in it, each free and independent elector advanced in turn and stated his opinion of the Lord Lieutenant's action. When the man sought to escape, he was held in the chair by main force, and for hours compelled to listen to the condemnation by his countrymen of his treachery. At the end the five-Florin notes were torn up and flung in his face."

Two years passed before the Diet met. Its first action was to demand the release of Kossuth and his companions. "Let us make a bargain", said the Government. "We will release Kossuth if you will moderate your opposition."

"No", said Deak nobly, "Our duty to our country is greater and holier than a sympathy for our friends. Liberty gained at such a price would be more painful to them than all their sufferings."

The Government when it saw it could do nothing to cause Deak to compromise, surrendered. Kossuth and his comrades were released.

KOSSUTH'S JOURNALISTIC INFLUENCE.

Kossuth now proceeded to extend his journalistic enterprises in the interest of the nationalist movement by publishing the "Pesth Gazette." It became a dominant influence in Hungary. When in doubt the Hungarian began to ask: "What does Louis Kossuth say?" and Louis Kossuth said what the masses and the Hungary echoed. The nationalists concentrated upon a two-fold demand: (1) Equality of taxation with the Austrians, and (2) the official recognition of the Hungarian language. They won the language contest, but failed to secure their taxation point. Thereupon Kossuth founded the Hungarian League of Industry and Commerce, to develop Hungarian industry at the expense of the Austrian and to advocate protective tariffs for Hungarian agriculture and manufacture. The League proved a serious menace to the Austrian ruling class and was suppressed by the Austrian Government. Fifty-five of the Hungarian County Councils replied to this challenge by supporting the League. The Austrian Government then deposed its chairman and appointed Austrian officials in their place. This was the step Kossuth anticipated and desired.

The chairman of the Councils were nobles, who, despite their earlier Austrian sympathies supported the League of Industry and Commerce because it promised to develop the agriculture and industry out of which they grew rich. When the Austrian Government deposed them from the chairmanship of the County Councils, Kossuth drove the lesson home sharply. "Now nobles of Hungary will ye be men?" he cried. The challenge he made was effective. Scores of nobles allied themselves with Kossuth, many of them consenting to renounce their feudal privileges.

The election for the Diet of 1847 was memorable for the contest in Pesth, a county which the Austrian prided as "loyal." The full machinery of corruption and intimidation was employed,—but Kossuth won. He was master of the new Diet.

RESTORATION OF HUNGARY'S INDEPENDENCE.

The Diet boldly demanded the restoration of Hungary's independence. With the knowledge that the people stood determinedly behind the demand, Austria could do nothing but yield. Emperor Ferdinand came to Hungary and agreed to the claim of the nation.

"The laws of 1848 were passed and sanctioned, and a Hungarian Government, sovereign in Hungary, and responsible to the Hungarian people, came into being, with Louis Batthyany as Premier, Szechenyi as Minister of Public Works, Francis Deak as Minister of justice and Kossuth as Minister of Finane. Kossuth was satisfied. He moved a loyal address to the throne and the Hungarian nation, freed from all foreign interereence and empowered to form a national rmy, threw off its cap and huszaad for the re-birth of Hungary."

But the people huzzaad too soon. A Court Camarilla in Vienna had determined that there should be no free Hungary. It secretly inspired Wallachians, Serbians, and roats to attack the Hungarians confident that the result would be as appealed to Austria to renew her sovereignty. But the new Hungarian army, filled with an ardent religious zeal defeated the invaders.

The complicity of the Vienna Court was proved by documents which the Austrian Lord Lieutenant left behind. (The Lord Lieut. left Hungary on he defeat of the Croatest. Having failed in this direction, the Court attempted to gain its end by other means. The Emperor Ferdinand nominated Count Lemberg as the new Viceroy of Hungary and attempted to revoke the constitution and the laws of 1848.

The reply of the Hungarian Diet was very definite. It declined to recognise Lemberg and declared any who gave him "aid, comfort or advice" to be enemies of the State. Lemberg, ignoring the popular indignation, persisted in coming to Buda-Pesth to apply the new policy. He arrived and was murdered.

THE MISTAKE OF AGGRESSION.

The Emperor then had the audicity to nominate the Croatian Chieftan, Jellachich, as Lord Lieutenant, and ordered the Austrian Grenadiers to maren on to Buda-pesth. The Hungarian Diet did not waver.

Indeed it made a mistake of aggression. Just at this time there was a Republican revolt against the Emperor in Vienna itself. Kossuth persuaded the Diet to send the revolutionists military support. The Hungarians and the revolutionists were defeated; and the Austrian General, Wyndischgratz, marched on Buda-pesth.

Said Deak to Windischgratz, "Hungary seeks nothing which be not hers by law." "I cake no terms with rebels," quoth Windischgratz. Vainly Deak strove for terms of peace which would ensure Hungary her Constitution. "I make no terms with rebels" was the triumphant reply. Then Deak declined to use his influence to persuade Rossuth and his colleagues to unconditional surrender and, with Bathyany, was placed under arrest. The Austrian forces entered the Hungarian Capital, and Windischgratz wrote to his master, now Francis Joseph. "I have conquered."

Francis Joseph had recently ascended the throne. By the constitution he should have come to Buda-pesth to receive the consent of the Hungarian Diet to his assumption of rule, and to be crowned separately there. Francis Joseph refused to come when the Diet pointed out that Hungary could owe him no allegiance until he came, he persisted in his refusal, relying on his army, which wa sin Buda-pesth. But his army proved insufficient security.

A military genius arose among the Hungarians, named Arthur Georgei. He organised an effective force from the mob and routed the Austrians. Before his brilliant strategy, the General of the Empire failed, but his success was thrown away, by a political blunder on the part of Kossuth. without consulting the army or George, of whom he was jealous, he decreed the deposition of the Emperor and raised the flag of a Republic.

The Hungarians had acheived their military victories under the inspiration of National Defence. They had taken up arms not to dethrone the King but to defend the Constitution. Kossuth's Decree made the War of Defence into a war of Revolution. The Hungarians were not Republicans and the enthusiasm of the army waned.

This loss of moral within the Hungarian Army was accompanied by a strengthening of the offensive forces without. The Austrians had appealed to the Imperial Russian Government to assist it to crush the Revolution. The Hungarians seemed doomed.

For a time, however, the brilliance of Georgei defied the might of the two great Powers but the difference in strength was too marked to allow permanent success. Kossuith attempted to divide the enemy by going back on his republican Principles and by offering the throne of Hungary to a Prince of the Russian Imperial House, but it was too late. Georgei surrendered.

Austria again became supreme in Hungary. The Constitution was scorned. The Diet was suppressed. The National institutions were confiscated. The language was banned. The County Councils were banned. The County Cucils were dissolved and the administration handed over to Austrian Officials. The Country was parcelled out into Military districts and the name of Hungary was erased from the map of Europe.

"Hungary is Dead" said the statemen of Europe. But Francis Deak still lived, and in him lived Hungary.

(To be continued.)

REVERSE COUNCILS.

THE NEW CRY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of India's reply to the Bengal Chamber on the subject of Reverse Bills is now published and we find that

"Government have no intention at present of resuming the sale of Reverse Councils or of gold."

Whatever the reasons that have guided Government in this decision it is undoubtedly the right thing to do to-day in the best interests of the country. The various European Chambers have themselves to thank for this present dislocation. They ought to have protested six months ago when these absurd Reverse Bills were started. It is admitted on all hands that the great premium on the market rate at which these bills were sold has led to enormous withdrawals of capital from the country, capital that but for such temptation would not have thought of going. Students of the subject understand that the profits made by foreign concerns in this country operate as imports, i.e., as things for which India has to pay. They are part of what is known as invisible imports. Now suppose a foreign investor has 100,000 invested here. Assuming a 6 per cent. return on the money he would want to take away 6,000 rupees only this year. The great temptation to remitters offered by the Government has decided this man to take away the whole 100,000 and India's balance of trade will consequently be worse through the operation of this man by not 6,000 as it would ordinarily be but by 100,000. It will thus be seen that the sales of Reverse Bills at enormous premiums to remitters have (paradoxical though it may seem) really made our balance of trade worse instead of better, and their resumption as suggested by the Bengal Chamber can only make the ultimate position still worse. With reference to the Bengal Chamber's inquiry as to the intention of Government, the Chamber has been referred to the speech of the Finance Member at the introduction of the Coinage Act. The inference to be drawn is that Government adheres to the policy therein indicated of making the recommendations of the Currency Committee effective. I wonder if the Finance Department understands what it is talking about. Does it appreciate that the Committee's recommendations would mean

a rate of 35d. to-day against a market rate of only 19d?

In other words the Committee's rate would be 80 per cent. over current market rate. What right have Government to artificially create such an economic upheaval, as this change would, imply?

It is well to point out for the benefit of your lay readers that to-day's rate of 1/7d. sterling really means only 1/12d. gold. We are therefore already far under the pre-war standard rate of 16d. gold and must therefore now aim at that standard and not at the fictitious rate of 24d. gold that the Committee recommended. The whole question of the rate must therefore now be reconsidered.

As we have been referred to the speech of the Finance Member, I will in my next letter take up the arguments advanced in that speech and show how untenable they are.

Here I will only mention the part the representatives of the Bombay and Bengal Chambers took in the discussion on the Coinage Act. Both gentlemen stoutly defended the Government policy and while doing so made some wonderful statements. The representative of Bengal merchants enunciated this wonderful doctrine that

many of the principal items of export are necessary commodities in the world's trade, and buyers on the other side must lay down in India our price in rupees before we part with the goods (and that) personally he was not satisfield that exporters of Indian produce must receive less rupees.

The honourable gentleman apparently had some vague notion of what economists call "an inelastic demand" and evidently believed that the Indian producer had to name his price and then fold his hands and tell all the world "gentlemen this is my price, take it or leave it" and the honourable gentleman is simple enough to believe that the world would pay it. I wonder how many of his colleagues in the Bengal Chamber agree with this philosophy of his. It amounts to this that the prices of India's staples can never fall. You have only to name your price and the buyer must pay it.

The Bombay member was evidently not at home with his subject because he hopelessly mixed up the sovereign and the paper pound. His closing argument which he no doubt fondly thought unanswerable was as follows:—

"If the sovereign is fixed at Rs. 10, I cannot see that any exception can be taken having regard to the present price of silver at 61d. I believe I am correct in saying that with silver at 61d. the value of the rupee is 1s. 10d.

He evidently wanted to infer that this was near enough to the 2s. at which Government wanted to fix the rupee. He did not seem to understand that the 61d. quoted by him was sterling (paper) price not gold price and that the price was really only about 45d. gold so that even on the basis of the price of silver the rupee would cost only about 17d. gold.

I will come to the speech of the Finance Member himself in my next.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. MADON.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Angora which went aground at the Hooghly Point on Thursday, was successfully refloated and came alongside Outram Ghat on Saturday afternoon. She does not appear to have been badly damaged.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

STUDENT WELFARE SCHEME.

STUDENT'S HEALTH "A NATIONAL ASSET"

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

A perfect system of health examination of students prevailing throughout the civilised world, England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, the United States of America, Japan, etc., conveys an adequate idea of the importance attached to it, and the health of the youth there is deservedly considered a priceless asset to the nation.

Unfortunately India has hitherto lagged behind. The Government, the Universities, the Municipalities were unable to break the barrier that seemed to exist between the student's welfare and the old method of apathy. The Calcutta University, however, can now announce "The Student Welfare Scheme" and in July last commenced a health examination of college students under the auspices of this Scheme. An efficient staff composed of medical men and others have been engaged by the University, and they will visit college after college to hold the examination.

METHOD OF EXAMINATION.

The student is weighed: the chest-girth, height, etc., are measured: his eye-sight, hearing power, lungs, heart, pulses tested. Any scruples and objections are duly met, explained away or afforded indulgence as far as possible. A screen is provided for the chest examination. Data as regards the student's parents, brothers, sisters, etc., are recorded to determine the influence of hereditary and other factors on the health of individual student. The results obtained are privately recorded, and a notice is issued to each student having a defect through his Principal, asking the student to consult his family physician or any specialist in a disease he may suffer from.

AIM OF HEALTH EXAMINATION.

The object of the health examination is to determine the state of the general health of the student community at large with a view to its improvement. Deafness, weak eye, headache, bad teeth, sore gum, weakness of heart, enlarged tonsils, adenoids, etc., are very common among students. These pass unnoticed though some other diseases are, owing to more pressing urgency, treated at great cost.

But the above defects, though simple at first, degenerate the race, whilst the contrast of the thinness of a Bengali student's muscles with the powerful and sinewy development of a student in Europe or America, but too plainly announces the former's inferiority to combat disease, and work as hard as a foreigner to earn his living. These defects retards the growth of the full measure of physical and mental capacity of the Indian student.

During the very short period the examination has been in progress, defective eyesight, bleeding gum, weak heart, nervousness, enlarged spleen, and other disorders have been discovered to exist to an alarming extent, more than 50 per cent. of the students suffering from eye-troubles and the number of defectives coming up as high as 60 per cent.

The Calcutta University can no longer overlook this state of affairs prevailing amongst the youth whom it is its duty to educate as useful members of society. The University has, therefore, under its consideration the establishment if possible in the near future of eye, ear and dental clinics, where free medical advice will be given. faulty teeth scraped, glasses supplied at cost price or even free of charge in case of indigent students, and other defects attended to. This will save the poor parent's money, most of them are unable to realise the importance of these apparently minor evils.

A rowing club has already been started by the University, and many boats will soon be on the Calcutta and suburban waters. A recreation ground is being arranged for.

Naturally students who have already been examined, express appreciation of the health examinatoin, though a very limited number at first raised a mild protest owing to misconception, only soon to be convinced of the great utility of the Scheme.

The University is going to explain to the student the whole scheme and to create interest in his health and progress. The Scheme has no ulterior motive, such as the future production of the report to disqualify a candidate sitting at examination, obtaining admission to a college, or applying for Government or other employment. The Scheme on the other hand helps the student to better qualify himself for the strenuous work of life, and does not seek to injure him. The Scheme ensures attainment of better qualifications by reason of better health. The records are strictly confidential, and are not meant for production for any other purpose.

THE VALUE OF THE SCHEME TO STUDENTS AND THE SOCIETY.

The medical examination will enable the University to establish a normal of the Indian student's physique. Its aim is the upbuilding of the nation and a sturdier next generation. At present it is not known how much a student, say 20 years old, should weigh. Is he to be as heavy and as developed as a student of a European University? What is the standard and what should it be? The medical test will accumulate data upon which to establish a normal. This will be useful for future guidance. Society will benefit by this national health examination; and greater earning power will develop in the student with better ability to combat the onset of disease by taking steps to nip it in the bud. To cite only a single instance, it may be said that headache and unwillingness to study is due to defective eye-sight in a large number of cases. A vast majority of students do not care to realise this evil which, when removed, effects appreciable improvement in the mental calibre of the youth.

It is gratifying to note the health examination is becoming popular every day, as its effect is being felt, and students are coming forward in increasing numbers anxious to have themselves first examined in order to obtain a knowledge of the defects and disorders that lie latent in their system.

CEYLON REFORM.

CONGRESS RESOLVES ON NON-PARTICIPATION.

STRONG FEELING IN ISLAND.

The Secretaries of the Ceylon National Congress wires under date Oct. 17:—

The scheme of Ceylon constitutional reforms enacted by an order in Council and imposed on people without an opportunity for discussion has caused wide disappointment and resentment. Serious mistakes have been admitted by Government.

An extraordinary session of the Ceylon National Congress summoned to consider Reforms met on the 15th and 16th instant. The Chairman was a leading citizen Mr. James Pieris, former president of Cambridge Union. Delegates from associations in all parts of the island were present. The Congress unanimously rejected Reforms as inadequate, reactionary and an affront to the people of Ceylon, withdrawing the existing valued privilege of free discussion increasing the autocratic powers of the Governor, imposing humiliating disabilities on councillors and denying even the initial step in responsible Government. The Congress resolved non-participation in elections.

Second resolution declares the Governor, Brigadier General Manning has forfeited confidence of the people by lack of sympathy and of impartial justice and failure faithfully to represent the people's wishes to the Imperial authorities. Such a resolution has been unprecedented in Ceylon for the 125 years of British rule.

Third resolution records grave public dissatisfaction with general administration regarding education, taxation and agriculture and particular condemnation of Martial Law administration 1915, unsympathetic attitude in regard to the constitutional reforms and failure to work faithfully for England's ideals of justice, liberty, Self-Determination.

The proceedings were marked with enthusiasm. Public unrest caused by official unwisdom is greatly deplored by all Congress leaders who earnestly ask Indian people and Press to help to advance Ceylon's claims. Backward Burma offered more liberal reforms is supported in rejecting them by the London "Times", which protests against Burmese being driven from their present loyal peaceful tendencies. The Ceylon case is stronger and more urgent.

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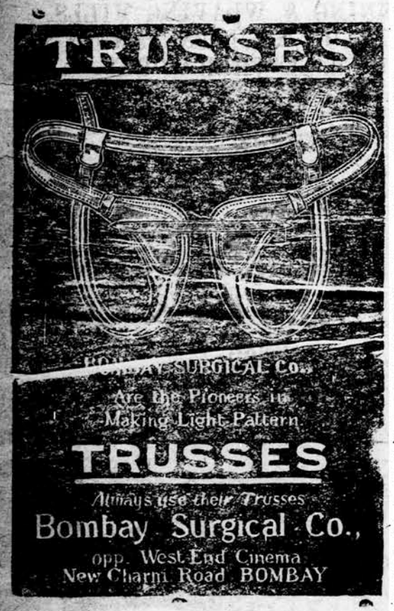

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THE AGRA DISTURBANCES.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

An official account of the Agra disturbances received from the Commissioner of the Agra Division is published in accordance with the promise given by the Government at the Council meeting of 8th instant.

The report says:—The disturbances were due to the clashing of first few days of Muharram with the normal dates of the local festival called the Tairakhi swimming fair. The terms of compromise as to the conduct of processions arrived at under the auspices of a Conciliation Board, on which two of the most prominent members of the Municipal Board held office, were at once accepted by the District Magistrate and proclaimed without further delay. The settlement had been arrived at the last moment and there was little time then to verify how far it was generally acceptable. Unfortunately, as subsequent events proved, considerable sections of both the communities felt themselves unrepresented on the Board and there is little doubt that its dictation was resented by them. In the evening of 14th September bands of Mussalmans were collected near the mosque prepared to obstruct the return of Hindu procession playing music past it. Babu Prayag Narain was present and endeavoured to persuade the crowd to abide by the terms of the compromise. Their attitude was, however, hostile. Saiyed Yakub Ali Khan and Muhammad Shah Khan also endeavoured to persuade their coreligionists to allow the procession to pass through, but the Mussalman crowd was determined to obstruct. Further appeals were made by those responsible for the compromise, but without any effect and the fracas took place, stones and brickbats were thrown and some Hindu members of the procession were beaten.

To prevent the risk of further trouble, on the 16th the Magistrate called a meeting, which was largely attended. The Conciliation Board had met earlier in the day, but failed to arrive at any settlement. At the meeting at the Kotwali, the Mussalmans present proved in no mood to come to terms. The members of the Conciliation Board were unfavourably received and it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Magistrate. In the evening, however, second disturbance took place. Brickbats were thrown at a Muharram procession. Musalmans retaliated at once by assaulting residents and looting shops. On the 16th, the Magistrate's decision as to Taziakhi procession appears to have been accepted by all but passions had been aroused by the attacks and counter-attacks of the two previous days and further disturbances of a desultory character took place in the afternoon. Next day, there were also disturbances. By the morning of the 19th normal conditions were restored.

The total number of persons seriously injured is estimated at 25. Of these one died. Rioting was confined to a small area in the city and though there was considerable feeling of insecurity for two or three days with one exception none of the Muharrum processions were interferred with in any way.

TROUBLE AT FATEHPUR SIKRI.

Muharrum passed off quietly in the rest of the district except at Fatehpur Sikri, where disturbance of somewhat serious nature occurred on the Karbala day. Impression got abroad among Mussalmans that a Hindu religious procession was to be allowed at the time Tazias were being taken to Karbala. A Mussalman crowd suddenly abandoned their Tazias and proceeded to assault Hindus and damage property including Hindu temple. The affair is still under enquiry.

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ALL-INDIA CANTONMENTS HOUSE OWNERS.

MR. J. H. ABBOTT'S ADDRESS TO POONA CONFERENCE

The following is a report of the Presidential address delivered at the Poona Conference by Mr. J. H. Abbott, at the All-India Cantonments House Owners' Association on Monday:—

The honour you have done me this day by electing me the President of this Conference is I feel the proudest moment of my life. I look upon it as one of the greatest proofs of the broad mindedness of the Indian gentleman. If the census were to be taken of Cantonment House Owners I feel sure that the Anglo-Indians would not be 5 per cent. Notwithstanding you have chosen one to preside over this great and important body. Pardon me for harping on this subject, but I consider the position you have put me into, proves to the hilt that in the future when we will have a greater share in the Government of this land that the Indian intends that our community will share with them the responsibilities under all conditions. It gives the direct lie to those of my community who are contanually crying out that under the new regime there is not the slightest hope for them. In this connection I might mention for those of this creed a further proof of the Indian's fairness in matters political. In my district of Jhansi we have 19 members on the Municipality; four Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 15 Indians, a few months back the non-official chairman resigning we were called upon to elect another in his place. The unanimous verdict of the whole body was for an Anglo-Indian. The further signs of the times of this good feeling we see every day in the great meetings of the railway men, the Anglo-Indian and European combined together. Further, when I had the honour, last February of being chosen by the Government to consider the question of the telegraph men's wages, etc., at Delhi it was a pleasing fact to have heard from every delegate (over fifty Anglo-Indian telegraph men) that they demanded the same wages, allowances and house rent for their brother Indian workers as they claimed for themselves. My personal friend Mr. H. Barton, the General Secretary of that Association, was most pronounced in this. I have taken up some of your valuable time in trying to make myself clear not only to you, gentlemen, but to all India that I am out and out a pro-Indian and that in the future if I have the good fortune to hold any position politically or otherwise, India will come first, and will strive to bring about greater love between the Anglo-Indian and Indian.

Now to business. No one can sympathise more than I can with house owners of Cantonments. I have owned house property in Cantonments for forty years and gone through the mill. I would not say that it has been the Government policy to deal harshly with owners, but we have all experienced the unsympathetic, inexperienced Cantonment Magistrates who at times turn and twist the interpretations of the Cantonment Act and Code into something not recognisable making the life of an owner not worth living. It is, therefore we hail with confidence the reply to our deputation to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and look forward to immediate results. As the year 1921 will be a memorable year in the history of India's connection with Great Britain, we trust the vast civil population of the Cantonments will not be left untouched by these Reforms, but they will be included. We feel it is the duty of the Government to make an effort to get us the civic reforms necessary at the same time as the Reform Scheme comes into force, and inaugurate it simultaneously with the Government of India Act.

In the past sixty years great changes have taken place in most Cantonments by the settling of banking firms, mainly composed of enlightened Indian gentlemen of business, and others, who having invested a large amount of capital, in Cantonment bungalows and houses at the invitation of the Cantonment authorities whose interest it was to get respectable accommodation for military officers.

OUR DEMANDS.

These owners of houses now demand the rights that they will be entitled to under the Reform Scheme in civil stations. I cannot go into details in my speech, but this matter will be thoroughly threshed out here. The existing Code is a medley and has in it a number of incongrous elements. The trans of the whole law is the centralisation of power and responsibility in the Cantonment authorities. The time has come for the decentralisation, the transfer of the power to the people to regulate their own affairs.

The House Accommodation Act as it now stands, is extremely unsympathetic and is based on the utter lack of any fair consideration to the interests of landlords. It needs thorough overhauling and should be re-drafted on business lines with entire elimination of official interference between the house owners and tenants.

The immediate separation of the functions of the Cantonment Secretary from the Cantonment Magistrate is most urgent.

Also appeals to the Sessions in all cases tried by Cantonment Magistrates should be enacted.

As pointed out by Rai Saheb Lala Benarsi Dass at Ambala I would reiterate what he has already impressed upon you, that we have no desire to interfere with Military Administration, all that we do desire is that in matters pertaining to our own welfare, we should be given a free hand.

I would press upon you, gentlemen, to consider seriously the question of handing over the bungalows we own to the Government by purchase, or on long lease, and so get rid of for ever the trouble that arises between the unsympathetic tenants and house owners. I cannot but admit that we have all had at times business dealings with the other tenant who has treated us with consideration, but it is the exception not the rule.

The time has long passed for a consideration of enhanced rents, it is well known the prices of glass, iron, wood and such other articles for repairs have gone up in some stations over 400 per cent., labour from 200 to 300 per cent. in the past four years, notwithstanding we have received no increase of rents.

For the present I will not take up more of your time as at the last Conference at Ambala in January, 1919, Rai Saheb Lala Benarsi Dass, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Rao Saheb, D. Luxmi Narayan, the President, in their speeches covered the whole of the ground necessary.

In conclusion, gentlemen, on behalf of the delegates I heartily thank the Hon Khan Bahadur Haroon Jaffer, Khan Saheb H. N. Mehta, the Reception Committee and all those that have helped for the splendid reception and welcome they have given us, which can never be forgotten. We are all under a deep sense of obligation to Rai Saheb Lala Panna Lal and Mr. Mohammad Ismail for their keen interest and exceptional manner they have carried out the work of love they have had on hand. We will now, gentlemen, get to business and thresh out all matters that have been sent here for our consideration.

The arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cannought, in connection with the inauguration of the Reform Scheme well might be taken advantage of and the reforms in Cantonments made at the same time.

Nobody of His Majesty's subjects will give His Royal Highness a greater welcome than the Cantonment House Owners of India.

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"RELIGION OF WHITE RACE."

SITUATION IMPOSSIBLE.

MR. ANDREWS INTERVIEWED.

The following interview with Mr. C. F. Andrews was [illegible] the representative of "The Searchlight" on the journey to Dalton-ganj where he presided over the Bihar Students' Conference:—

Question:—What do you think of the present Political situation?

Answer:—I am not a politician, and always make mistakes, if I enter into details on Political matters. My whole life has been spent on education and my chief study has been the study of history. This makes it easiest for me to deal with greot principles, rather than with details and methods, which make up so great a part of modern politics.

Q.—Can you, then, give our readers any of the principles you have arrived at in India itself and in the course of your journeys abroad.

A.—I hold very strong views about the present British position in India.

Q.—May I ask what those views are?

A.—As an historian, I have been convinced that the British Rule has never rested on force alone, and can never rest on force alone. This of course is quite elementary but it needs again restating. It is absurdly unthinkable, that a few thousand foreigners could hold down 320,000,000 people by naked force. Nevertheless, in the last two years this fundamental principle has been flagrantly denied in practice. We have witnessed parts of India as well as Egypt, Ireland and Mesopotamia, being forcibly held down. The moral resistance against this has been immediate in all countries. This is the simplle meaning of the Egyptian National movement, Sinn Fein movement in Ireland and the Satyagrah movement in India. They have all been, primarily, great moral protests against this use of naked force by the British.

Q. What then, as an Historian do you regard as the future Government of India? What will happen to put an end once and for all to this Rule by naked force over 320,000,000 people?

A.—Personally, after spending some months in the Punjab closely investigating what has happened and after seeing the treatment of Indians in almost every part of the British Empire where they reside abroad, I have come to the final conviction that India has no longer a true and honorable place within the British Empire. She must, in the near future, be not less free and independent than Egypt. It would be quite ridiculous for Egypt to be free and independent, and India to be subject and dependent.

A CAMOUFLAGE.

Q.—But would not the idea of Home Rule or Self-Government within the Empire be sufficient for India?

A.—No. For the simple reason that it always breaks down in practice. It is a camouflage and nothing else. There is not a single self-governing dominion (such as South Africa, Canada, Australia etc.) within the British Empire which does not repudiate in every action it takes the idea of equal partnership for Indians with themselves within one Empire,—however much they may pass pious resolutions of reciprocity at Imperial Conferences. Look at South Africa from which I have just returned. The Government of South Africa is now doing its best to induce not only indentured Indians, but even South African born Indians to leave the country. There is an almost universal anti-Indian agitation, whose one object is to drive every Indian out of South Africa. Is there the very slightest idea of a common brotherhood within the Empire, when this is the treatment of Indians? Or take again East Africa,—hardly a single Englishman there is willing to admit that Indians can be politically and socially equals. The very idea is to them unthinkable. I tell you plainly and bluntly as far as my experience goes, "there is no part of Africa, where Indians are less welcome than within the British Empire." I have seen with my own eyes the difference of treatment in Portuguese East Africa and in British East Africa. I have lived in both places. I am not speaking from hearsay but from close personal observations. In Portuguese East Africa, Indians are treated as gentlemen. In British East Africa, they are subjected every day to petty daily insults. They are made to feel their own inferiority of position every moment of their lives.

Q. But will not this state of things within the British Empire soon change for the better?

A.—Impossible! It is growing rapidly worse from day to day, and almost every Englishman who comes out fresh from home, gets infected with this racial poison. I have hoped againts hope for ten years. I have had this conviction silently forming in my mind all that time. I have not spoken, simply because I had been hoping against hope for a change. I cannot tell you how ardently I have hoped for it and I have worked for it also. With great eagerness I fully reported in the Indian Press all favourable signs of a change which I noticed in Australia and New Zealand and elsewhere and I tried my utmost to bring about more friendly relations with India. But since the War things have got rapidly worse and worse. Even a distant place like New Zealand, where in 1917 I found a friendly spirit, has now started an anti-Indian agitation.

MORALE DETERIORATED TERRIBLY.

Q.—How do you account for all this?

A.—What you have to realise is that every where "Morale" has terribly deteriorated in the War. England has conquered by force, but the use of unscrupulous, naked, ruthless force, such as the War developed, has morally under-mined our character. Witness the secret treaties with their unscrupulous imperialism. Witness the starvation blockade of Central Europe and its ruthlessness. Witness the wilful breaking of promises made to Syria and Arabia and Turkey. Witness the present infamous use of naked brute force to secure the oil-wells in Mesopotamia. These things cannot happen without an awful Nemesis.

Q.—But these things have been chiefly the fault of the British Politicians at home. What has happened in the British Colonies abroad?

A.—The same "Brute Force" ideas have spread out there also. But there is something even more sinister. It is the growth of a new world religion,—"The Religion of the White Race." At present it has only seriously infected the British Colonies and America with its poison, but it may very easily spread to France and other European races and become a kind of challenge of the White Race to the rest of the civilised and uncivilised world.

"WHITE RACE": ITS RELIGION.

Q.—Would you explain? I do not quite understand.

A.—Take East Africa. The religion of the "White Race" has become there a passion. It colours almost every action of life. You hardly ever hear the word "Englishman"—the one word used is "Whiteman." This religion has its ritual and ceremony. It lashes itself to fury in defence of the "Whitewoman," but nothing whatever is said about the things the "Whiteman" does to the women of the other races. The iniquity of the whole thing cries to Heaven. All other races must be made into hewers of wood and drawers of water, in order that the "White Race" may occupy regions of the earth which never belonged to this race at all and never ought to belong to it. What you have to understand is, that this religion of the "White Race" has become a blood-thirsty, fanatical, and irrational creed, for which strangely enough men will recklessly die. It is an intolerant and persecuting force.

Q.—Have you seen its effects?

A.—Yes, I have seen them everywhere, I have seen them in Australia, where thousands of people at public meetings grew wild and almost delirious over "White Australia," I have seen them in Fiji, where the "White" planters have only one idea viz. that of keeping the Indian in his proper place. I have seen them in South Africa where Indians are treated quite definitely as an inferior race. I have seen them in the Malaya Paninsula, in Singapore and Hongkong. Above all I have seen them—most painfully seen them,—in British East Africa. That instance of East Africa has appeared to me to be the test case. It has shown that the theory of the Indian equality within the British Empire has utterly broken down. There is no such thing.

Q.—Have you seen signs of this new religion of the "White Race" in India itself?

A.—Yes, I have. As I told you, I was in the Punjab last year. In that part of India, his religion of the "White Race" has increased in the most alarming manner. One small sign of this, which shows which way the wind is blowing, is the use of the word "Whiteman" by Englishmen of themselves. You hear it used everywhere now. It was not used thus universally by Englishmen before. But what has opened my eyes more than ever to the growth of this religion has been the almost universal attitude of Europeans in India towards General Dyer and the Amritsar outrage. I cannot speak of that. It has gone beyond words.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Q. If things have come to this point, then what of the future?

A.—Wherever this "Religion of the White Race" spreads, there is no possibility of equal treatment for Indians. They will indeed always be welcome within the Empire, if they will submit to be inferiors: for there are plenty of uses, they can be put to, of inferiors. And in certain hot climates the Empire can hardly be carried on without them. Again, if Indians care to denationalise themselves completely and wear English dress and speak only English and live in English fashion and copy English manners with meticulous accuracy, they will be tolerated by a large number of Englishmen and a smaller number will go some way to meet them on terms of equality on account of their complete denationalisation; but this does not help; it rather hinders the Indian national problem. Such men are really lost to India.

Q.—Can you give me any further proof that the situation has become impossible?

A.—Only consider carefully what is all means,—these frantic and incessant efforts on the part of Englishmen to get Indians as indentured labourers, to the colonies. They will move heaven and earth to do this, because there is money in it,—just as there is money in the oil wells of Mosul. But for Indians to be within the Empire as political equals,—no, that is a price they will never pay. When Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa put their anti-Asiatic immigration laws into the waste paper basket, then and then only we might talk of "equality within the Empire."

"HUMBUG OF RECIPROCITY."

Q.—What about the reciprocity agreement?

A.—A humbug: A wretched humbug! South Africans themselves are laughing at it, and we have been fooled.

Q.—Then your idea of the future is "Indian Independence"?

A.—Most decidedly. I can imagine no other position which will give self respect. I am a Christian and the golden rule which Christ himself gave many times over was this:—"Whatsoever yet would wish that men should do unto you ever so do unto them." Now let us take that rule. I am an Englishman. I value above anything else my English freedom and independence. I apply that rule of Christ to India. What does it imply? Does it not mean simply this that I ought to wish for Indians the very same freedom and independence which I value so highly myself?

Q.—But do you think that England will now yield to us such freedom and independence?

A.—Yes, I certainly do, on the one understanding that Indians unitedly demand it with a firm and steadfast moral purpose, and refuse to be satisfied with anything less. If any large section remains unconvinced that this is the final goal, then Indian independence will be endangered.

GIVE EQUALITY TO "UNTOUCHABLES."

Q.—What large sections are you thinking of at this moment?

A.—I am thinking of the 50 to 70 millions of untouchables whom Indians themselves will not admit to equality. Now that the Hindu-Moslem problem has been solved, this problem alone remains. If this untouchable problem were solved, India might have independence tomorrow.

Q.—Will you explain that point?

A.—I have thought over this question night and day, and I have studied it not only in India, but in relation to the Indian position abroad. You will remember the golden rule, "whatsoever you would wish that men should do unto you, ever so do unto them." If we wish to have our own self-respect recognised at home and abroad then we must recognise the self-respect of those whom, alas! we are obliged to call by the hateful name of untouchables, though they are our own brothers and sisters, our own Indian fellow countrymen.

Q.—What convinced you of the importance of this question?

A.—I heard the most terrible sentence of self-condemnation uttered by a noble gentleman of Johannesburg. He said to me "Mr. Andrews these white men treat us, Indians, as "untouchables"? I never knew what it was to be untouchable till I came out to this country. I can see now that this is the Karama for our own sins towards our own brethren. "The laws of Karama is working itself out."

Q.—Are you hopeful that Indians themselves will give this respect to their own countrymen.

A.—Most decidedly. I can see the change coming every day and the old evil theory of "Pollution" and "untouchability" will soon be swept away. But I cannot tell you how urgent it is that the change should come at once. I believed intensely in the younger generation. I am never so happy as when among Indian students. There is a fund of idealism among them which could sweep away all these evil customs tomorrow. Our own students at Shanti Niketan have led the way themselves and carried their parents with them. They are enthusiastic about the future and so am I. A miracle has already happened. The Hindu Musalman gulf has been bridged over: The Hindu-Musalman unity has begun: A second miracle is needed and I have faith in God that it will come to pass. The second miracle is the breaking down of the barriers of untouchability. When that has been accomplished, India will have gained the full moral strength of a united nation.

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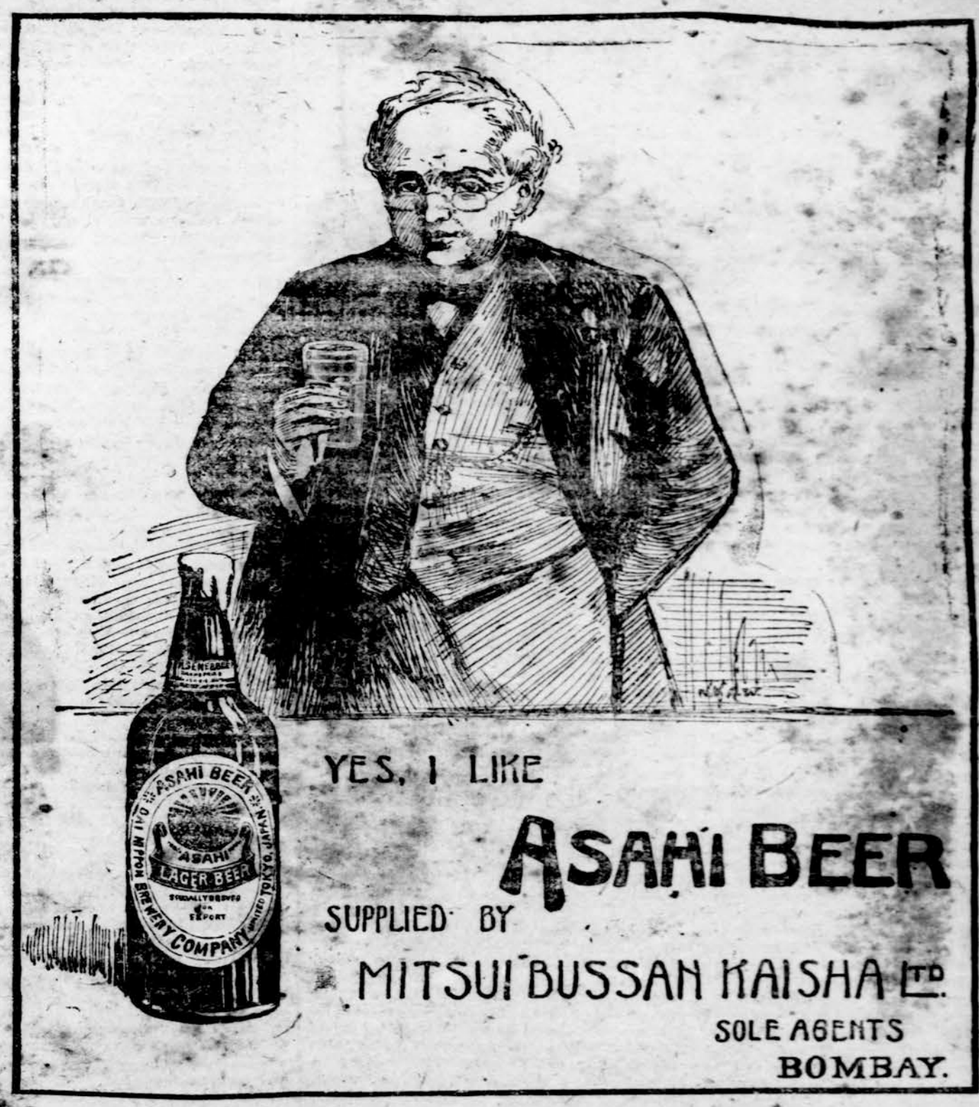

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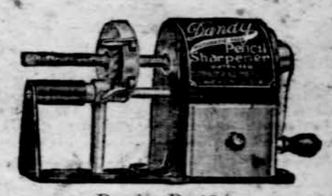

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